

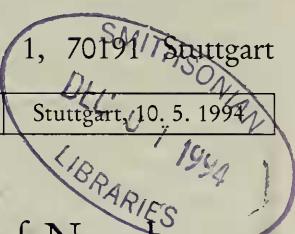
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### Catalogue of the Agathidiini of Nepal with Descriptions of new Species (Coleoptera: Leiodidae)<sup>\*)</sup>

By Fernando Angelini, Francavilla Fontana & Luigi De Marzo, Potenza

With 195 figures

#### Summary

A catalogue of the Agathidiini of Nepal is given. Collecting data and descriptions of 59 species from eastern Nepal (expedition MARTENS & SCHAWALLER 1988) are presented. New species: *Anisotoma martensi* n. sp., *Liodopria nepalensis* n. sp., *Stetholiodes schawalleri* n. sp., *Agathidium* (s. str.) *pedemontanum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) yeti* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) signatum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) kharkaense* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) ineptum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) deoralicum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) lassethamense* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) detritum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) martensianum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) inquietum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) imitator* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) excelsum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) rusticum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) pseudotibiale* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) sparsum* n. sp., *A. (s. str.) curtum* n. sp., *A. (Microceble) immodicum* n. sp., *A. (Microceble) yamputhinense* n. sp., *A. (Macroceble) invalidum* n. sp., *A. (Macroceble) geminatum* n. sp., *A. (Macroceble) fatuum* n. sp., *A. (Macroceble) crinitum* n. sp., *A. (Macroceble) fulcratum* n. sp., *A. (Macroceble) schawalleri* n. sp. New record from Nepal: *Agathidium* (*Neoceble*) *bhutanense* Ang.

#### Zusammenfassung

Ein Katalog der Agathidiini von Nepal wird präsentiert. Sammldaten und Beschreibungen von 59 Arten aus dem östlichen Nepal (Expedition MARTENS & SCHAWALLER 1988) wurden zusammengestellt. Hinsichtlich der neu beschriebenen Arten siehe „Summary“.

#### 1. Introduction

Thanks to a very fruitful expedition to Nepal of Prof. Dr. J. MARTENS and Dr. W. SCHAWALLER (3. IV.–25. VI. 1988, map of the route see fig. 195) we are able to

<sup>\*)</sup> Results of the Himalaya Expeditions of J. MARTENS, no. 192. – For no. 191 see: Senckenbergiana biol. 73, 1994. – J. M. sponsored by Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft.

increase once again the knowledge of the tribe Agathidiini in this region (see references in the catalogue, chapter 3.). Conspicuous material from 24 localities consists of 1111 specimens, 59 species, of the genera *Anisotoma*, *Stetholiodes*, *Liodopria* and mainly *Agathidium*, including a lot of new data.

A new species of *Anisotoma* and one of *Liodopria* have been found, which are respectively the second and the first record of their genus from the Himalayas. Furthermore, a new species of *Stetholiodes* and 24 new species of *Agathidium* have been found. Additionally the material contains the first record of *Agathidium bhutanense* from Nepal and some specimens of *Agathidium indistinctum*, of which only the holotype was known so far.

Because the known species of Agathidiini have reached in Nepal a considerable number, we have listed them in a catalogue.

We are very grateful to Prof. D. J. MARTENS (Mainz) and Dr. W. SCHAWALLER (Stuttgart) for the loan of their precious material, which is deposited mainly in the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart (SMNS), some duplicates also in ANGELINI's collection (AC).

## 2. The species

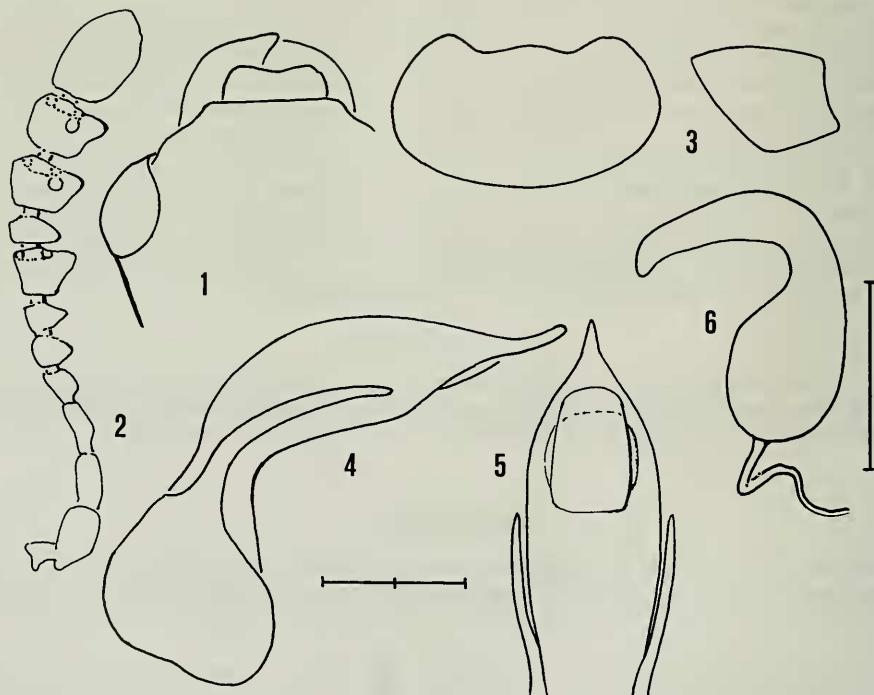
### 2.1. *Anisotoma martensi* n. sp. (Figs 1–6)

Holotype ♂: Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest.

Etymology: Dedicated to Prof. Dr. J. MARTENS.



Figs 1–6. *Anisotoma martensi* n. sp.; head, antenna, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline), male copulatory organ (lateral view and ventral view of apex) and spermatheca. — Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

**Description:** Length 2,7 mm (holotype ♂ and paratype). Dorsum of head black, pronotum reddish-brown, elytra dark reddish-brown, venter reddish-brown, paler on mesosternum; antennae dark reddish-brown on segments 5–6, black at club; legs reddish-brown. Microsculpture absent on the whole dorsum, puncturation well impressed on head, weaker on pronotum; both elytra with traces of nine punctured striae.

**Head:** Punctures moderately large and impressed, spaced from each other by 0,5–2 times their own diameter. Eyes hemispherical (fig. 1); clypeal line slightly impressed; one pit at each side of clypeus. 3rd antennal segment as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 2); HAMANN's organ: gutter with one vesicle in both 9th and 10th antennal segments, gutter without vesicles in the 7th.

**Pronotum:** Punctures smaller and less deep than those of head, spaced from each other by 2–6 times their own diameter. 1,89 times as broad as head, twice as broad as long (W/L = 2,05) and slightly convex (W/H = 2,56). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 3. Holotype: length 0,60 mm, width 1,23 mm, height 0,48 mm.

**Elytra:** Both elytra with nine irregular punctured striae, including some larger and well impressed ones, spaced from each other by 0,5–3 times their own diameter; punctures of interstriae very small and slightly impressed. Moderately broader than pronotum, as broad as long and slightly convex (W/H = 1,87). Lateral outline with sharp humeral angle; sutural striae impressed, confined within the apical half of elytra. Holotype: length 1,50 mm, width 1,54 mm, height 0,82 mm.

Metathoracic wings present. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines complete, femoral lines absent.

**Legs:** Tarsal formula ♂ 4-4-4, ♀ 4-4-4.

**Male copulatory organ (figs 4–5):** Aedeagus comparatively stout, with proximal part simple, apex abruptly narrowing and without emarginate ventral piece. Parameres slender and short.

**Spermatheca (fig. 6):** Basal part pyriform, apical part elongate.

**Discussion:** *Anisotoma martensi* n. sp. differs from *Anisotoma loebli* Ang. & Dmz. 1986 (this was the only species of *Anisotoma* known from Nepal so far) in its dorsal coloration, lack of the mesosternal carina and denser head puncturation. Both species exhibit traces of punctured striae.

## 2.2. *Liodopria nepalensis* n. sp. (Figs 7–12)

**Holotype ♂:** Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988 (SMNS).

**Environment:** Mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest.

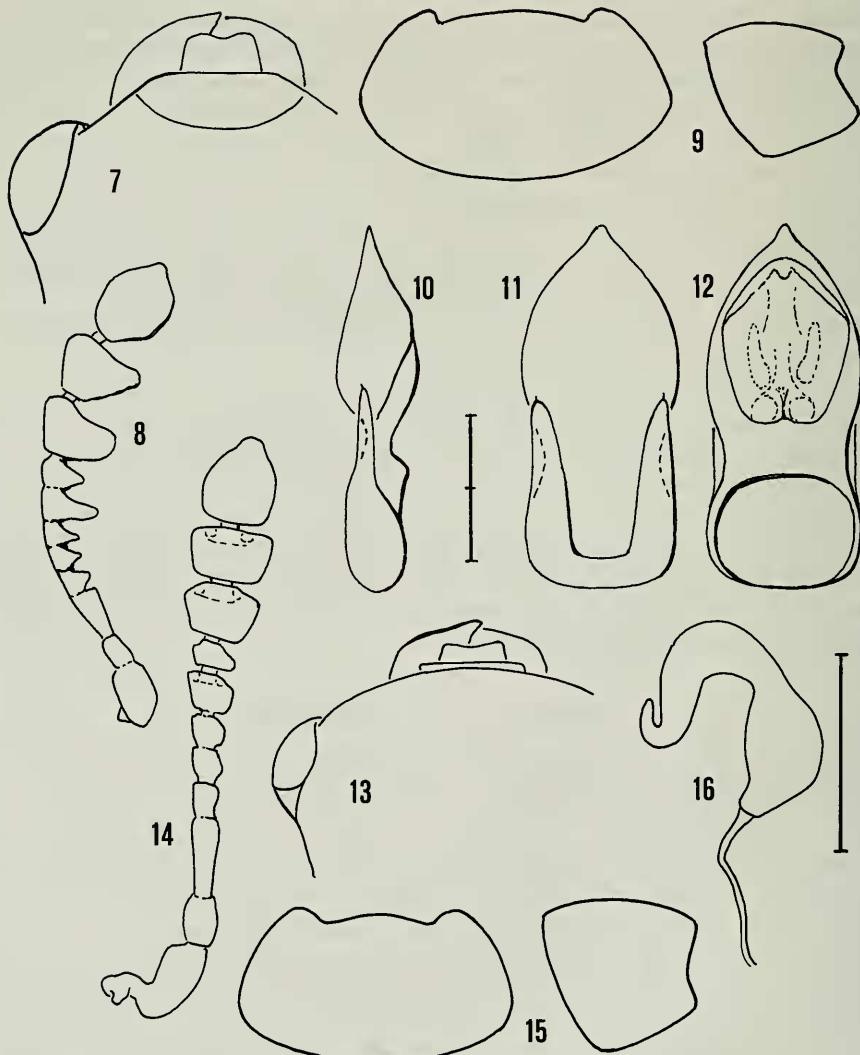
**Description:** Length 3,1 mm (holotype ♂). Dorsum of head and elytra reddish-brown, pronotum testaceous with a reddish-brown discal spot, venter reddish-brown; antennae testaceous, darker on segments 7–11, legs dark reddish-brown. Whole dorsum without microreticulation and sparsely punctured.

**Head:** Punctures moderately large, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–6 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 7); eyes hemispherical; clypeus slightly excavated, with a pit at each side; clypeal line slightly excavated. 3rd antennal segment twice as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 8); HAMANN's organ: absent.

**Pronotum:** Punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 2–20 times their own diameter; rare punctures as large as those of head are interposed. 1,77

times as broad as head, twice as broad as long ( $W/L = 2,13$ ) and very slightly convex ( $W/H = 2,6$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 9. Holotype: length 0,75 mm, width 1,60 mm, height 0,62 mm.

Elytra: With some traces of microreticulation; punctures as large as those of head, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–10 times their own diameter; rare very small punctures are interposed. Broader than pronotum, as broad as long and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,7$ ). Lateral outline with sharp humeral angle; sutural striae well impressed, confined to the apical half of elytra. Holotype: length 1,65 mm, width 1,70 mm, height 1,00 mm.



Figs 7–16. Head, antenna, pronotum (dorsal and lateral view), male copulatory organ (lateral, dorsal and ventral outline) or spermatheca. — 7–12. *Liodopria nepalensis* n. sp.; — 13.–16. *Stetholiodes schwalleri* n. sp. — Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Metathoracic wings present. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines complete, femoral lines absent.

Legs: Tarsal formula ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ not known.

Male copulatory organ (figs 10-12): Aedeagus stout, depressed, simple at base, without sclerotized ventral piece. Parameres short, gently tapering towards apex.

Discussion: *Liodopria nepalensis* n. sp. differs from both *L. cambogensis* Ang. & Dmz. 1985 (Kampuchea) and *L. taiwanensis* Ang. & Dmz. 1985 (Tai Wan) in its antennal club, which is clearly saw-like; furthermore, it differs from *L. sulawesis* Ang. & Cooter 1993 (Sulawesi) in its male tarsal formula, antennal club coloration and aedeagus shape.

### 2.3. *Stetholiodes schawalleri* n. sp. (Figs 13-15)

Holotype ♀: Tapplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250-3350 m, 10.-15. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Environment: Mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest.

Etymology: Dedicated to Dr. W. SCHAWALLER.

Description: Length 2,85 mm (holotype ♀). Dorsum reddish-brown, venter light reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulate only on pronotum, punctured on the whole dorsum, with nine punctured striae on both elytra.

Head: Microreticulation absent; punctures large and impressed, spaced from each other by 1-2 times their own diameter; rare very small punctures are interposed. Widest at the posterior margin of eyes (fig. 13); eyes rounded; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,7 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 14); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments, rudimentary gutter without vesicles in the 7th.

Pronotum: Microreticulation very superficial, uniform; punctures smaller and less deep than those of head, spaced from each other by 1-2 times their own diameter. 1,72 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,8) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,8). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 15. Holotype: length 0,77 mm, width 1,38 mm, height 0,77 mm.

Elytra: Each with nine series of large and impressed punctures, spaced from each other by 0,5-1 times their own diameter; punctures of interstriae very small and superficial, spaced from each other by 6-10 times their own diameter. As broad as pronotum, moderately longer than broad (W/L = 0,92) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,72); lateral outline with sharp humeral angle; sutural striae well impressed, extending beyond the apical half of elytra. Holotype: length 1,50 mm, width 1,38 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Metathoracic wings present. Meso- and metasternum: median carina weak, lateral lines complete, femoral lines absent.

Legs: Tarsal formula ♀ 5-4-4.

Spermatheca (fig. 16): Basal part pyriform, apical part elongate and twisted.

Discussion: *Stetholiodes schawalleri* n. sp. clearly differs from *S. reticulata* Ang. & Dmz. 1987 (Nepal) and *S. striatipennis* (Port.) (Kashmir) by the absence of head microreticulation; furthermore, it differs from *S. reticulata* in size and antennal club coloration, and from *S. striatipennis* in absence of head temple and its smaller size.

2.4. *Agathidium (Neoceble) bhutanense* Angelini, 1991

Material: Taplejung Distr., above Yamputhin, left bank of Kabeli Khola, 1800–2000 m, 27.–29. IV. 1988, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Environment: Bushes in open forest.

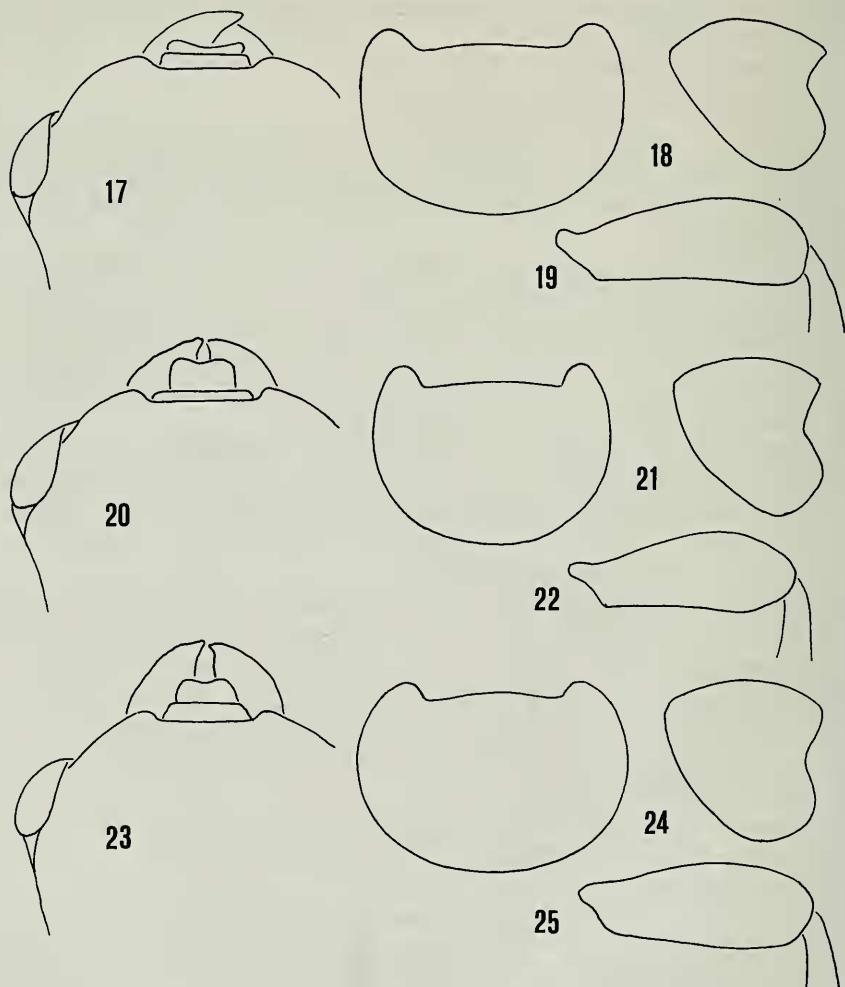
Distribution: Nepal, Bhutan. First record for Nepal.

2.5. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *pedemontanum* n. sp. (Figs 17–19, 26–28)

Holotype ♂: Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988 (SMNS).

Environment: Mature *Rhododendron*-*Lithocarpus* forest.

Description: Length 2,5 mm (holotype ♂). Dorsum dark reddish-brown, venter black, mesosternum reddish-brown; antennae testaceous with dark antennal



Figs 17–25. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. – 17–19. *Agathidium pedemontanum* n. sp.; – 20–22. *A. yeti* n. sp.; – 23–25. *A. signatum* n. sp.

club; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation nearly absent on head and pronotum, superficial on elytra; puncturation fine and sparse on head and pronotum.

**Head:** Only traces of microreticulation; punctures very small, superficial, spaced from each other by 4–6 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 17); eyes rounded; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent; antero-lateral margins distinctly raised. 3rd antennal segment 1,5 times as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th.

**Pronotum:** Only traces of microreticulation; punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 6–8 times their own diameter. 1,53 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,68$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,73$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 18. Holotype: length 0,70 mm, width 1,18 mm, height 0,68 mm.

**Elytra:** Microreticulation superficial, uniform; puncturation absent. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately longer than broad ( $W/L = 0,91$ ) and very convex ( $W/H = 1,37$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae faint, confined within the apical third of elytra. Holotype: length 1,20 mm, width 1,10 mm height 0,80 mm.

Methathoracic wings present. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

**Legs:** Male hind femora simple (fig. 19). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ not known. Male hind tarsi not enlarged.

Male copulatory organ (figs 26–28): Aedeagus comparatively stout, with spiraled proximal part, lateral margins sinuously converging towards a rounded apex, ventral piece short, transverse in shape. Parameres gently narrowing towards apex.

**Discussion:** Within the *madurensis* group, *Agathidium pedemontanum* n. sp. shares presence of sutural striae together with *A. yeti* n. sp. and *A. alatum* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal); it differs from *A. alatum* in presence of elytral microreticulation, shorter sutural striae and smaller size; from *A. yeti* it differs in ratio of 3rd/2nd antennal segments, width ratio pronotum/head and conspicuously in the male copulatory organ.

## 2.6. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *yetti* n. sp. (Figs 20–22, 29–31)

**Holotype ♂:** Panchthar Distr., Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988 (SMNS).

**Environment:** Mixed broad-leaf forest.

**Description:** Length 2,35 mm (holotype ♂). Dorsum and venter dark reddish-brown, paler at mesosternum; antennae testaceous, slightly darker at club; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulate only on elytra; punctured on the whole dorsum.

**Head:** Punctures very small, superficial, spaced from each other by 4–10 times their own diameter. Widest at the posterior margin of eyes (fig. 20); eyes rounded; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent; antero-lateral margins distinctly raised. 3rd antennal segment 1,35 times as long as the 2nd and longer than the 4th+5th.

**Pronotum:** Punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 8–15 times their own diameter. 1,45 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,66$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,54$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 21. Holotype: length 0,65 mm, width 1,08 mm, height 0,70 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation very superficial, uniform; punctures large, superficial, spaced from each other by 6–10 times their own diameter. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately longer than broad ( $W/L = 0,95$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,75$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae faint, confined within the apical third of elytra. Holotype: length 1,10 mm, width 1,05 mm, height 0,60 mm.

Metathoracic wings present. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora broadened distally (fig. 22). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ not known.

Male copulatory organ (figs 29–31): Aedeagus slender, bent at right angle, with convolute proximal part, lateral margins sinuate, apex broadly bent, ventral piece small and transverse. Parameres slender, gently narrowing towards apex.

Discussion: See discussion of *A. pedemontanum* n. sp.

### 2.7. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *newari* Angelini & De Marzo, 1985

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed broad-leaf forest.

Distribution: Nepal, Thailand.

### 2.8. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *acuminatum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988, 8 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed broad-leaf forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

### 2.9. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *signatum* n. sp. (Figs 23–25, 32–34)

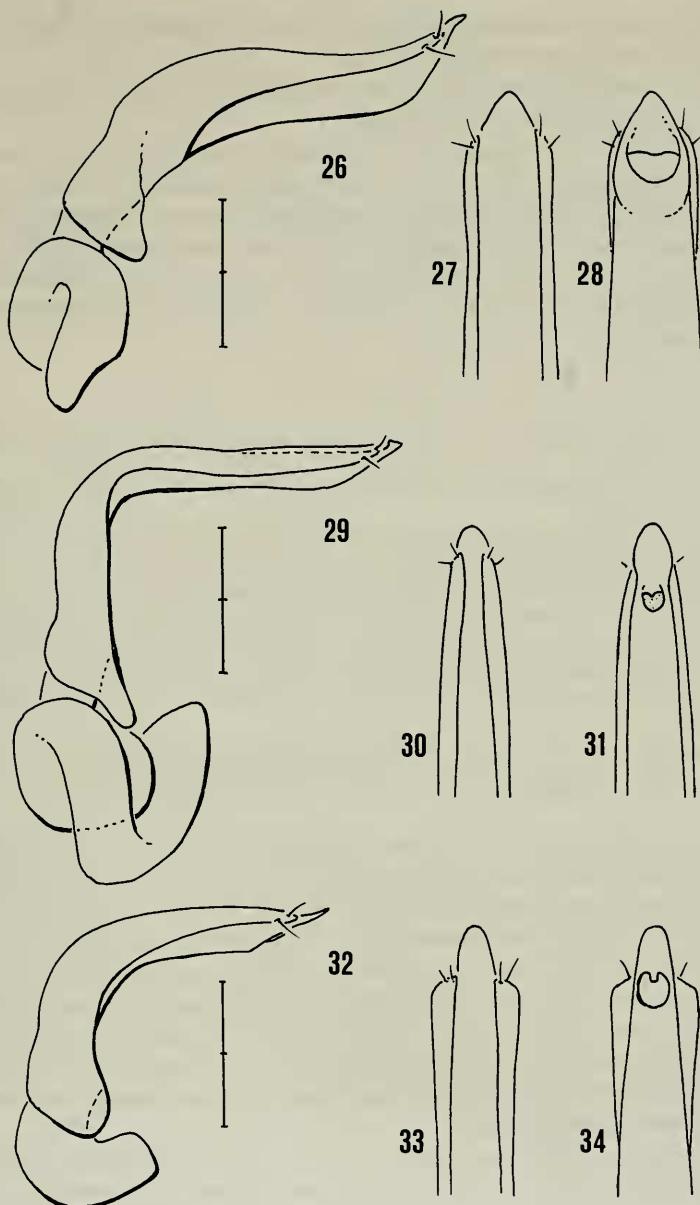
Holotype ♂: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988 (SMNS).

Environment: Mixed broad-leaf forest.

Description: Length 2,3 mm (holotype ♂). Dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae testaceous, darker at segments 9th and 10th; legs reddish-brown. Only traces of microreticulation on the whole dorsum; puncturation fine and sparse on the whole dorsum.

Head: Only traces of microreticulation; punctures very small, impressed, spaced from each other by 6–20 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 23); eyes rounded; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent; antero-lateral margins distinctly raised. 3rd antennal segment 1,15 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th.

Pronotum: Only traces of microreticulation on the whole surface; punctures smaller than those of head, superficial, spaced from each other by 8–15 times their own diameter. 1,5 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,71$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,6$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 24. Holotype: length 0,70 mm, width 1,20 mm, height 0,75 mm.



Figs 26-34. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and ventral view of its apex). — 26-28. *Agathidium pedemontanum* n. sp.; — 29-31. *A. yeti* n. sp.; — 32-34. *A. signatum* n. sp. — Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Elytra: Only traces of microreticulation on the whole surface; punctures larger than those of head, superficial, spaced from each other by 4-20 times their own diameter; some larger punctures are interposed. Just a little broader than pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,22$ ) and very convex ( $W/H = 1,22$ ); lateral

outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,00 mm, width 1,22 mm, height 0,58 mm.

Metathoracic wings present. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 25). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ not known.

Male copulatory organ (figs 32–34): Aedeagus comparatively stout, with hook-like proximal part, lateral margins gently converging towards a rounded apex, small and emarginate ventral piece. Parameres gently narrowing towards apex.

Discussion: *Agathidium signatum* n. sp. is very similar to *Agathidium apocryphum* Ang. 1992 (Thailand) in most characters; it differs in the shape of male hind femora and parameres.

## 2.10. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *kharkaense* n. sp. (Figs 35–37, 44, 54–57)

Holotype ♂: Tapplejung Distr., Omje Kharka, NW Yamputhin, 2300–2500 m, 1.–6. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 3 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); – Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988, 3 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (AC); – upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988, 8 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); – upper Simbua Khola, ascent to Lassetham pasture, 15. V. 1988, 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – upper Tamur Valley, 2450 m, 19. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC); – Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest; mature *Abies* forest; mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest; mature mixed *Tsuga-Rhododendron* forest.

Description: Length 3,0–3,8 mm (holotype ♂ 3,75 mm). Whole dorsum black, reddish-brown in some not fully sclerotized paratypes, venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Whole dorsum with impressed microreticulation and without puncturation, except in some paratypes.

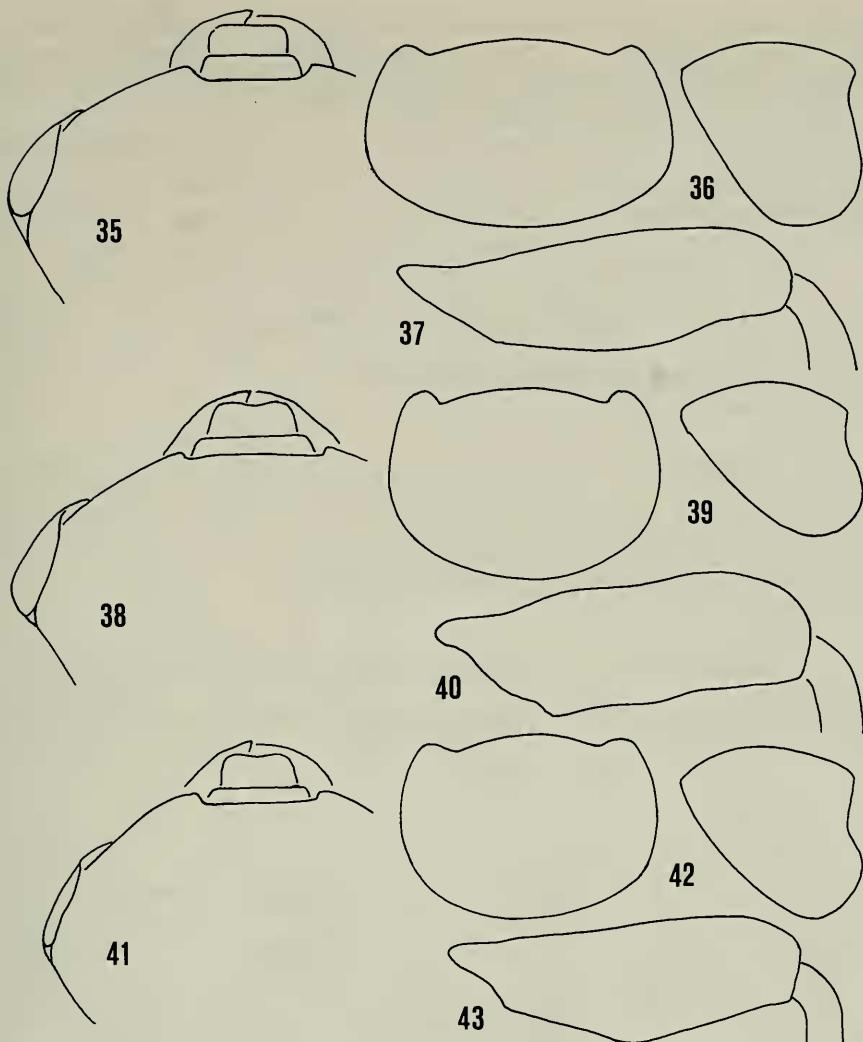
Head: Microreticulation impressed, uniform, absent on the disc in certain paratypes which exhibit at the same time some very small punctures; these are absent in the other specimens. Widest at eyes (fig. 35); eyes flattened; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 2,3 times as long as the 2nd and longer than the 4th+5th (fig. 44). HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Microreticulation as that of head, including the above-mentioned variation of some paratypes. 1,53 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,77) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,7). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 36. Holotype: length 1,13 mm, width 2,00 mm, height 1,17 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulate as head. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,12) and little convex (W/H = 1,95); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae well impressed, confined to the apical half of elytra. Holotype: length 1,65 mm, width 1,86 mm, height 0,95 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines incomplete, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 37). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4; male tarsi markedly larger than those of females.



Figs 35-43. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. - 35-37. *Agathidium kharkaense* n. sp.; - 38-40. *A. ineptum* n. sp.; - 41-43. *A. deoralicum* n. sp.

Male copulatory organ (figs 54-56): Aedeagus slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins abruptly converging towards a small rounded apex, ventral piece slender and emarginate. Parameres slender, gently narrowing towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 57): Both the basal and apical parts elongate; the latter longer.

Discussion: In most characters, *Agathidium kharkaense* n. sp. is very similar to *A. subopacum* Ang. & Dmz. (1981: 227, Nepal, Bhutan, Darjeeling, Garwhal) and *A. conspersum* Ang. & Dmz. (1986: 841, Nepal); it differs in the characters of the mesosternum (lateral lines incomplete) and metasternum (femoral lines incomplete). Male copulatory organ gives good specific characters.

2.11. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *conspersum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Thudam, 3550–3650 m, 25.–27. V. 1988, 3 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (AC); — above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988, 4 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed *Betula-Rhododendron* forest and *Quercus semicarpifolia-Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.12. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *nivale* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Kathmandu Distr., Sheopuri Mt., 2100–2300 m, 25. VI. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: *Quercus semicarpifolia* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.13. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *dargharicum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

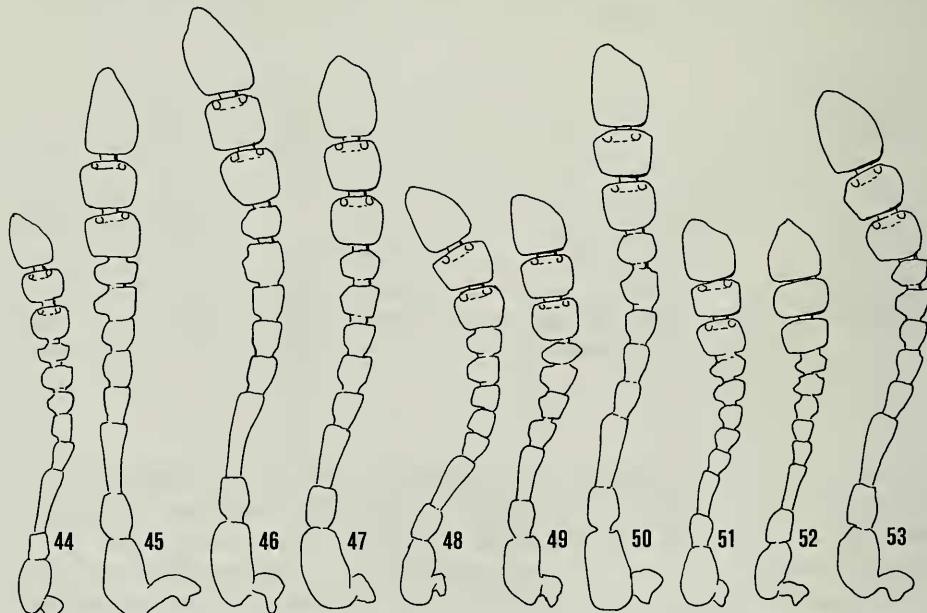
Material: Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Environment: Mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.14. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *ineptum* n. sp. (Figs 38–40, 45, 58–61)

Holotype ♂: Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988 (SMNS).

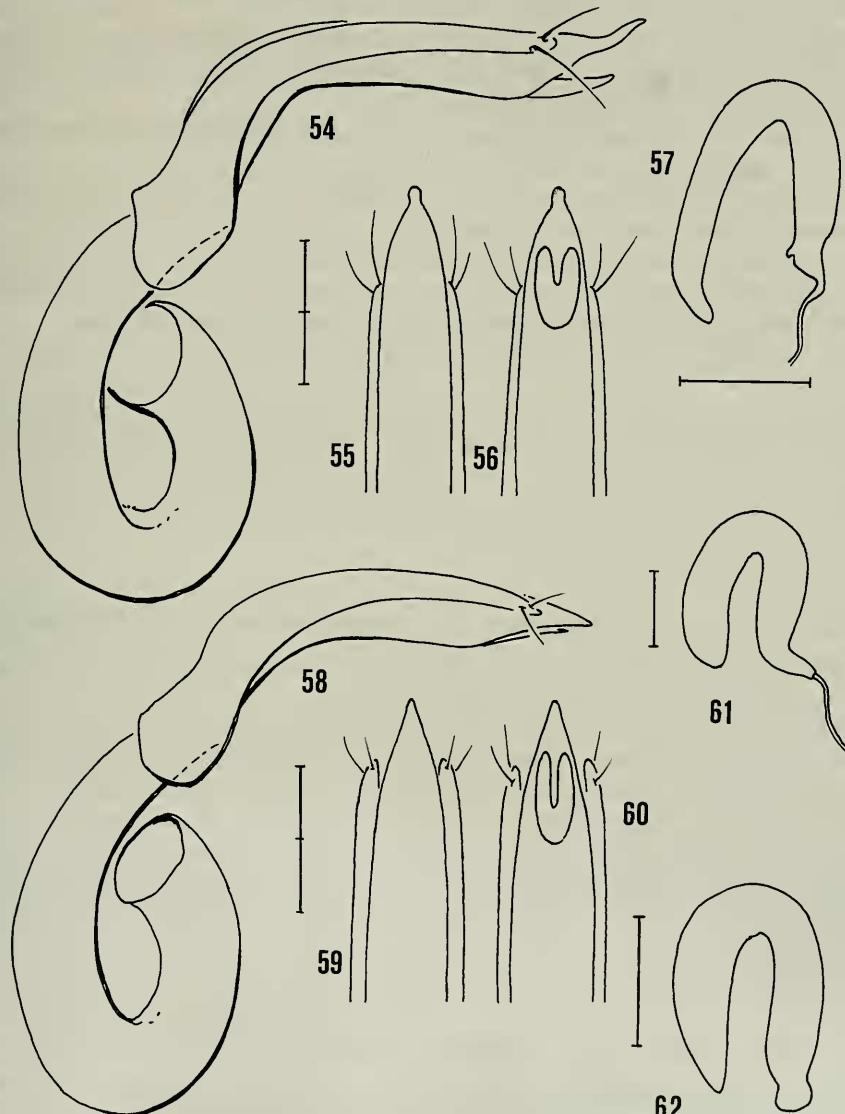


Figs 44–53. Antenna. — 44. *Agathidium kharkaense* n. sp.; — 45. *A. ineptum* n. sp.; — 46. *A. deoralicum* n. sp.; — 47. *A. lassethamense* n. sp.; — 48. *A. martensianum* n. sp.; — 49. *A. inquietum* n. sp.; — 50. *A. imitator* n. sp.; — 51. *A. excelsum* n. sp.; — 52. *A. pseudotibiale* n. sp.; — 53. *A. sparsum* n. sp.

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola, ascent to Lassetham pasture, 15. V. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS); – Taplejung Distr., Deorali pass W Yamputhin, 3400 m, 17. V. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Environment: Mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest; mature mixed *Tsuga-Rhododendron* forest.

Description: Length 3,2–3,4 mm (holotype ♂ 3,35 mm). Whole dorsum dark reddish-brown, venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulate only on elytra; punctured only on head and pronotum.



Figs 54–62. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and ventral view of its apex) and/or spermatheca. – 54–57. *Agathidium kharkaense* n. sp.; – 58–61. *A. ineptum* n. sp.; – 62. *A. indistinctum* Ang. & Dmz. – Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Head: Punctures small, impressed, spaced from each other by 0,5–1 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 38); eyes flattened; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,5 times as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th (fig. 45); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 0,5–2 times their own diameter. 1,34 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,62$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,75$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 39. Holotype: length 1,10 mm, width 1,75 mm, height 1,00 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation impressed, uniform: puncturation absent. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,10$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,83$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae well impressed, confined to the apical third of elytra. Holotype: length 1,50 mm, width 1,65 mm height 0,90 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 40). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4; male tarsi markedly larger than those of females.

Male copulatory organ (figs 58–60): Aedeagus slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins gently converging towards a subacute apex, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, gently narrowing towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 61): Both the basal and apical parts elongate; the latter larger in caliber.

Discussion: *Agathidium ineptum* n. sp. is very similar to *A. brunneum* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal, Kashmir) by the antennal coloration, lack of lateral lines of mesosternum, impressed elytral microreticulation and female tarsal formula; it differs from that species by its larger size, denser puncturation of head and pronotum, deeper elytral microreticulation.

## 2.15. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *indistinctum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981 (Fig. 62)

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Remarks: Previously, this species was known from a single male specimen. The new specimens are uniformly black at dorsum, and exhibit a range of body length from 2,70 to 2,85 mm. Their elytral microreticulation is rather vague. Seemingly, the holotype coloration (reddish-brown) is due to an incomplete sclerotization, as is the presence of deeper elytral microreticulation. The other diagnostic characters fully correspond to those of the holotype. The spermatheca is figured here for the first time (fig. 62).

Environment: Mixed broad-leaf forest

Distribution: Nepal.

## 2.16. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *kuwapanicum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988, 8 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); – Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ (AC).

Environment: Mixed forest of *Quercus semicarpifolia* and *Rhododendron*.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.17. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *glaciale* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – Arun Valley, between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed forest of *Quercus semicarpifolia* and *Rhododendron*.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.18. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *indicum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhara, 2100–2200 m, 9.–10. IV. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988, 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – Taplejung Distr., above Yamputhin, left bank of Kabeli Khola, 1800–2000 m, 27.–29. IV. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS); Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988, 4 ♀♀ (SMNS).

Environment: Bushes in open forest; mixed broad-leaf forest; *Castanopsis* forest remains.

Distribution: India (Darjeeling), Nepal.

2.19. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *visnu* Angelini & De Marzo, 1985

Material: Kathmandu Distr., Sheopuri Mt., 2100–2300 m, 25. VI. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: *Quercus semicarpifolia* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.20. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *fallax* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhara, 2100–2200 m, 9.–10. IV. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS); – Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988, 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC); – Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988; 6 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: *Castanopsis* forest remains; mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest.

Distribution: India (Darjeeling); Nepal.

2.21. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *kathmanduense* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC); – Kathmandu Distr., Sheopuri Mt., 2100–2300 m, 25. VI. 1988, 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed forest of *Quercus semicarpifolia* and *Rhododendron*.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.22. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *querceum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1989

Material: Kathmandu Distr., Sheopuri Mt., 2100–2300 m, 25. VI. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Environment: *Quercus semicarpifolia* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.23. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *siva* Angelini & De Marzo, 1985

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988; 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: *Quercus semicarpifolia*-*Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.24. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *circumflexum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Kathmandu Distr., Sheopuri Mt., 2100–2300 m, 25. VI. 1988, 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: *Quercus semicarpifolia* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.25. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *deoralicum* n. sp. (figs 41–43, 46, 73–76)

Holotype ♂: Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 32 ♂♂ and 17 ♀♀ (SMNS), 9 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ (AC); – Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988, 14 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ (SMNS), 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (AC); – Deorali pass W Yamputhin, 3400 m, 17. V. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Abies*-*Rhododendron* forest.

Description: Length 2,9–3,6 mm (holotype ♂ 3,5 mm). Whole dorsum dark reddish-brown or black, venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation variable, vague in males, more distinct in females; puncturation fine and sparse on head and pronotum.

Head: Microreticulation usually absent: traces of it in some paratypes; punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–6 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 41); eyes very flattened; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment twice as long as the 2nd and longer than the 4th+5th (fig. 46); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

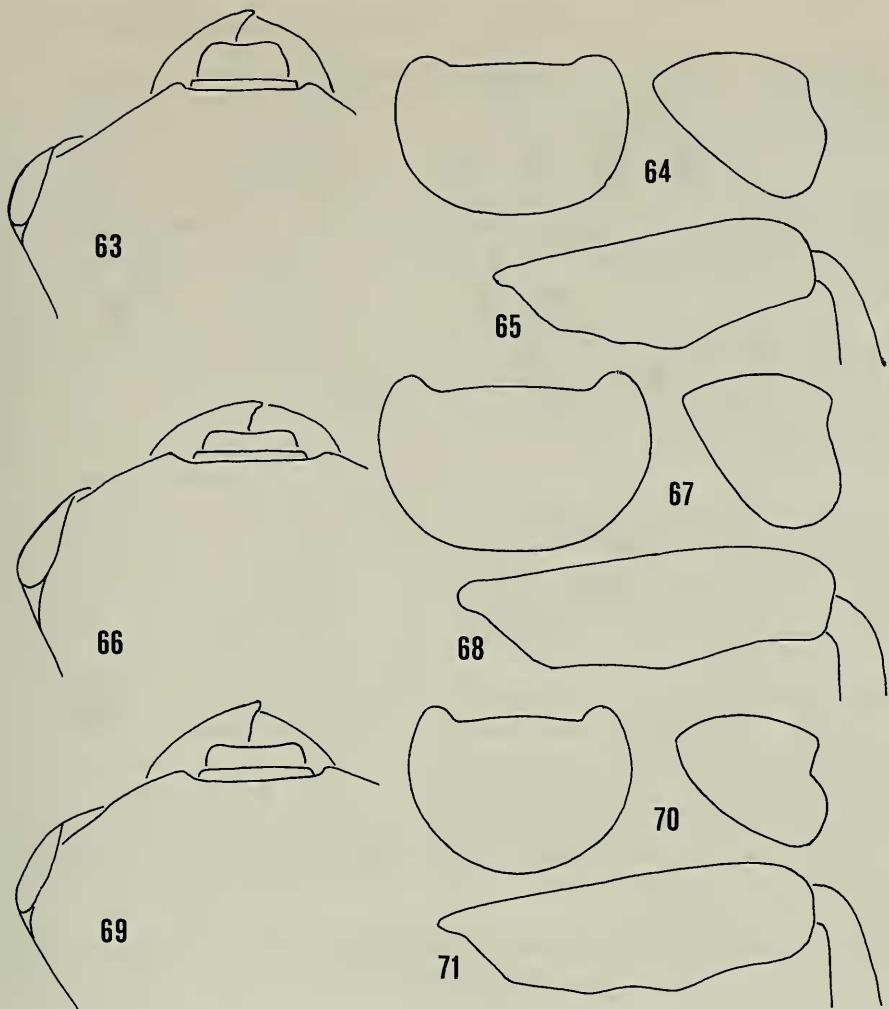
Pronotum: Microreticulation vague, deeper in females; punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 0,5–8 times their own diameter. 1,39 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,51) and very convex (W/H = 1,49). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 42. Holotype: length 1,10 mm, width 1,67 mm, height 1,12 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation vague, deeper in females; puncturation nearly absent: only few very small punctures; long and superficial lines are interposed. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately longer than broad (W/L = 0,96) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,71); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,60 mm, width 1,54 mm, height 0,90 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines complete.

Legs. Male hind femora broadened at half of their length (fig. 43). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 5-4-4; male tarsi notably larger than those of females.

Male copulatory organ (figs 73–75): Adeagus very slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins sinuate and gently converging towards an asymmetrical subacute apex, ventral piece not deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, narrowed at half of their length and abruptly enlarged at apex.



Figs 63–71. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. — 63–65. *Agathidium lassethamense* n. sp.; — 66–68. *A. detritum* n. sp.; — 69–71. *A. martensianum* n. sp.

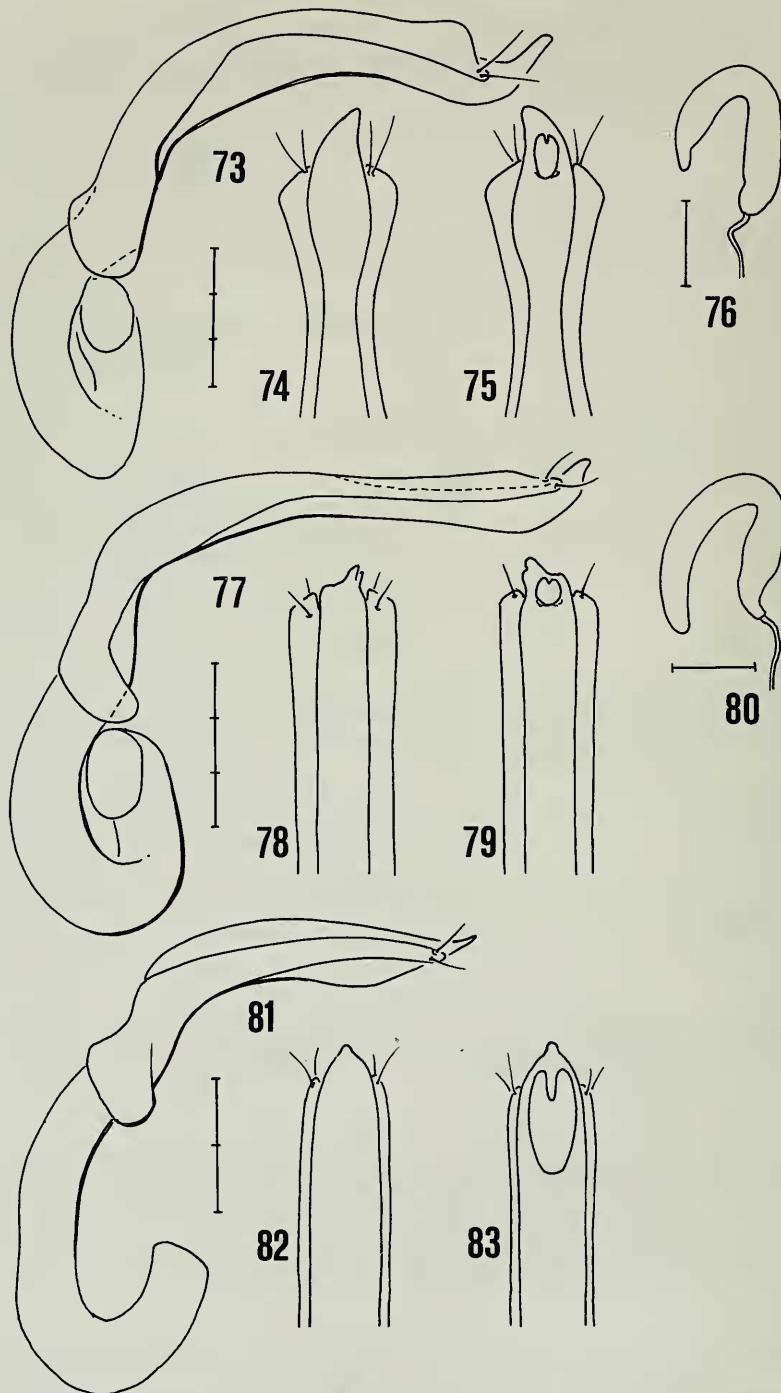
Spermatheca (fig. 76): Both basal and apical parts elongate; the latter shorter.

Discussion: *Agathidium deoramicum* n. sp. is very similar to *A. franzi* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal) by the ratio of 3rd/2nd antennal segments, lack of microreticulation on head and lack of mesosternal carina; it differs in coloration of dorsum, larger size and aedeagus shape.

#### 2.26. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *lassethamense* n. sp. (figs 47, 63–65, 77–80)

Holotype ♂: Taplejung Distr., Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 8 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (AC).



Figs 73–83. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and dorsal/ventral view of its apex) and spermatheca. – 73–76. *A. deoralicum* n. sp.; – 77–80. *A. lassethamense* n. sp.; – 81–83. *A. detritum* n. sp. – Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

**Environment:** Mature *Abies* forest.

**Description:** Length 3,0–3,2 mm (holotype ♂ 3,05 mm). Whole dorsum black, venter dark reddish-brown; antennae testaceous, darker at club; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation superficial on head and pronotum, deeper on elytra; puncturation superficial and sparse, present only on head and pronotum.

**Head:** Microreticulation superficial, uniform; punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–4 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 63); eyes flattened; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,5 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 47); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

**Pronotum:** Microreticulation superficial as that of head; punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 1–8 times their own diameter. 1,42 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,5) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,66). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 64. Holotype: length 1,00 mm, width 1,50 mm, height 0,90 mm.

**Elytra:** Microreticulation deeper than that of pronotum; puncturation absent. A little narrower than pronotum, as broad as long and moderately convex (W/H = 1,75); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,40 mm, width 1,46 mm, height 0,83 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines incomplete, femoral lines incomplete.

**Legs:** Male hind femora broadened at half of their length (fig. 65). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4; male tarsi notably larger than those of females.

Male copulatory organ (figs 77–79): Aedeagus very slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins parallel, apex truncate and asymmetrical, ventral piece rounded, not deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, slightly enlarged near apex.

**Spermatheca** (fig. 80): Both basal and apical parts elongate; the latter longer.

**Discussion:** *Agathidium lassethamense* n. sp. is very similar to *A. goropanicum* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal) by the presence of microreticulation on the whole dorsum, coloration of the antennal club and lack of mesosternal carina; it differs in dorsum coloration, larger size and aedeagus shape.

### 2.27. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *detritum* n. sp. (Figs 66–68, 81–83)

**Holotype ♂:** Sankhua Shabha Distr., Thudam, 3550–3650 m, 25.–27. V. 1988 (SMNS).

**Environment:** Mixed *Betula-Rhododendron* forest.

**Description:** Length 3,15 mm (holotype ♂). Dorsum of head and pronotum reddish-brown, elytra darker; venter dark reddish-brown; antennae testaceous, darker at club; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulate only on elytra; punctured only on head and pronotum.

**Head:** Microreticulation absent; punctures small, impressed, spaced from each other by 1–2 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 66); eyes rounded; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,8 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th.

**Pronotum:** Microreticulation absent; puncturation as that of head. 1,4 times as broad as head, very much broader than long (W/L = 1,84) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,75). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 67. Holotype: length 0,95 mm, width 1,75 mm, height 1,00 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation impressed, uniform; puncturation absent. A little narrower than pronotum, as broad as long and little convex ( $W/H = 2$ ); lateral outline with very broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,50 mm, width 1,50 mm, height 0,75 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora slightly broadened at half of their length (fig. 68). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ not known.

Male copulatory organ (figs 81–83): Aedeagus slender, with hook-like proximal part, lateral margins parallel and abruptly converging towards a subacute apex, ventral piece slender and emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

Discussion: *Agathidium detritum* n. sp. shares with *A. lassethamense* n. sp. the lack of mesosternal carina, coloration of the antennal club and size; it differs clearly by the absence of microreticulation of head and pronotum.

## 2.28. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *martensianum* n. sp. (Figs 48, 69–71, 93–96)

Holotype ♂: Tapeljung Distr., Yamputhin, ascent to Deorali pass, 2600 m, 16. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); – above Yamputhin, left bank of Kabeli Khola, 1800–2000 m, 27.–29. IV. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Bushes in open forest; bushes in a cultural land.

Etymology: Dedicated to Prof. Dr. J. MARTENS.

Description: Length 2,8 mm (holotype ♂). Whole dorsum and venter dark reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation nearly absent: some traces of it on whole dorsum; whole dorsum finely punctured.

Head: Only traces of microreticulation; punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 4–6 times their own diameter. Widest at the posterior margin of eyes (fig. 69); eyes flattened; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,8 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th; HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Only traces of microreticulation; punctures smaller and more superficial than those of head, spaced from each other by 4–6 times their own diameter. 1,42 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,57$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,67$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 70. Holotype: length 0,90 mm, width 1,42 mm, height 0,85 mm.

Elytra: Only traces of microreticulation; punctures very small, sparse; long and irregular lines are interposed. Just a little narrower than pronotum, as broad as long and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,71$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,30 mm, width 1,37 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral line complete.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 71). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4; male tarsi markedly larger than those of females.

Male copulatory organ (figs 93–95): Aedeagus slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins parallel, apex truncate and slightly excavated, ventral piece slightly emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 96): Both basal and apical parts elongate; the former larger in caliber.

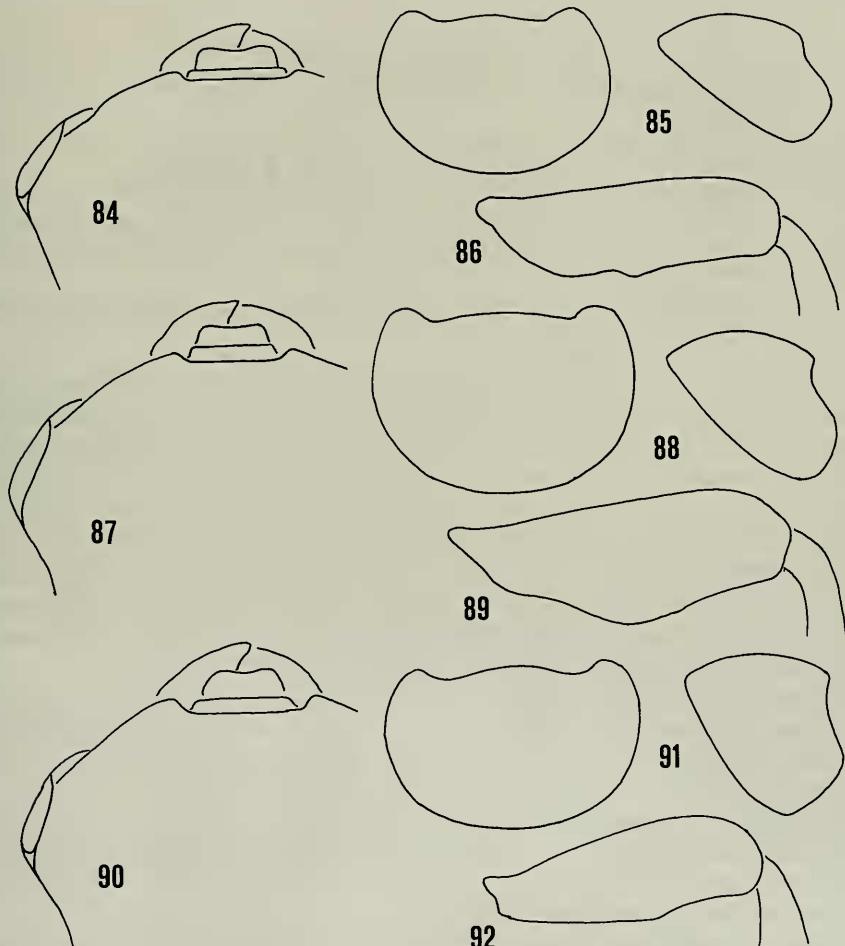
Discussion: Within the *laevigatum* group, *Agathidium martensianum* n. sp. stands out by the combination of vague microreticulation and lack of mesosternal carina; it is easy to recognize by its aedeagus, which is excavated at apex.

2.29. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *variabile* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Tapplejung Distr., descent from Deorali pass to Hellok, 2600–2800 m, 17. V. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Forest with bamboo.

Distribution: Nepal.



Figs 84–92. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. — 84–86. *Agathidium inquietum* n. sp.; — 87–89. *A. imitator* n. sp.; — 90–92. *A. excelsum* n. sp.

2.30. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *martensi* Angelini & De Marzo, 1983

Material: Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988, 31 ♂♂ and 36 ♀♀ (SMNS), 8 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ (AC); – Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988, 30 ♂♂ and 33 ♀♀ (SMNS), 8 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest; mixed broad-leaf forest.

Distribution: India (Darjeeling), Nepal.

2.31. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *lividum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Tapplejung Distr., Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6–9. V. 1988, 4 ♂♂ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Abies* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.32. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *inquietum* n. sp. (Figs 49, 84–86, 97–100)

Holotype ♂: Tapplejung Distr., Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6–9. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 5 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); – upper Simbua Khola Valley near Yalung, 3450–3700 m, 13. V. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS).

Additional material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Thudam, 3550–3650 m, 25.–27. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ (AC). These specimens were not designated as paratypes because of some differences: smaller size, elytral microreticulation deeper, puncturation less dense on head and pronotum, aedeagus apex less acute.

Environment: Mature *Abies* forest; mixed forest of *Betula* and *Rhododendron*; *Rhododendron-Juniperus* forest.

Description: Length 2,8–3,0 mm (holotype ♂ 2,95 mm). Whole dorsum black, reddish-brown in one not fully sclerotized paratype; venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation variable according to sex, absent or very superficial on head and pronotum, more or less deep on elytra; puncturation fine and dense on head and pronotum, absent on elytra.

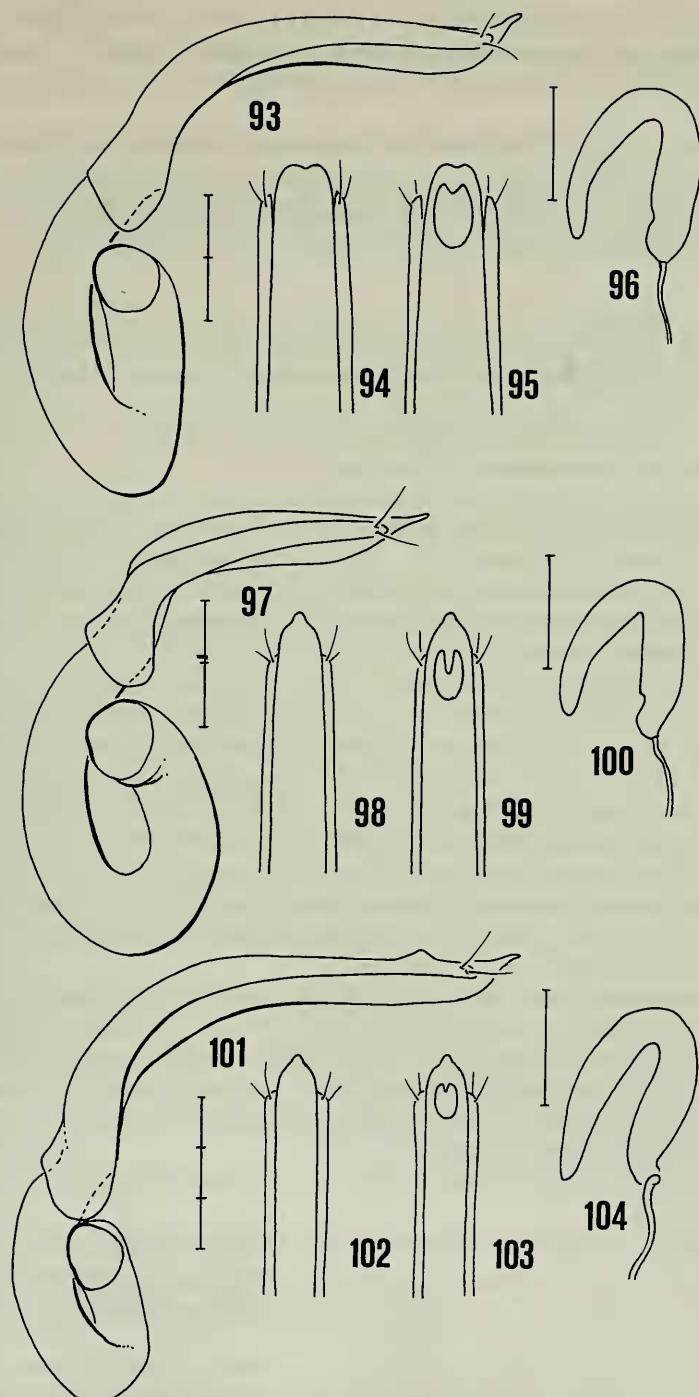
Head: Microreticulation absent in males, superficial in females; punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–2 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 84); eyes flattened; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,5 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 49); HAMAN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Microreticulation absent in males, vague in females; puncturation as that of head. 1,47 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,49) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,75). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 85. Holotype: length 0,94 mm, width 1,40 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation superficial in males, deeper in females; puncturation absent. As broad as pronotum, as broad as long and moderately convex (W/H = 1,75); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,40 mm, width 1,40 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines complete; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 86). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4; male tarsi sensibly larger than those of females.



Figs 93-104. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and dorsal/ventral view of its apex) and spermatheca. - 93-96. *Agathidium martensianum* n. sp.; - 97-100. *A. inquietum* n. sp.; - 101-104. *A. imitator* n. sp. - Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Male copulatory organ (figs 97–99): Aedeagus slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins subparallel and abruptly converging towards a subacute apex, ventral piece slender and emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 100): Both basal and apical parts elongate, similar in length.

Discussion: *Agathidium inquietum* n. sp. is very similar to *A. lividum* Ang. & Dmz. 1986 (Nepal), except for its head shape (larger eyes) and denser puncturation of head and pronotum. Even the aedeagus shape is poorly different.

### 2.33. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *imitator* n. sp. (Figs 50, 87–89, 101–104)

Holotype ♂: Tapplejung Distr., above Walungchung Gola, 3400–3600 m, 21. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: Open *Abies-Betula* forest.

Description: Length 3,2 mm (holotype ♂ and paratypes). Head and pronotum dark reddish-brown, elytra black, dark reddish-brown along the suture; venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation vague on head and pronotum, superficial on elytra; puncturation fine and sparse on head and pronotum, absent on elytra.

Head: Microreticulation nearly absent: only some traces; punctures very small, superficial, spaced from each other by 4–8 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 87); eyes very flattened; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,75 times as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th (fig. 50); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Microreticulation nearly absent: only some traces; punctures larger than those of head, spaced from each other by 2–4 times their own diameter. 1,35 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,67$ ) and moderately, convex ( $W/H = 1,75$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 88. Holotype: length 1,00 mm, width 1,67 mm, height 0,95 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation superficial, uniform; puncturation absent. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,09$ ) and very convex ( $W/H = 2,02$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,48 mm, width 1,62 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines complete.

Legs: Male hind femora broadened at half of their length (fig. 89). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4.

Male copulatory organ (figs 101–103): Aedeagus very slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins parallel and abruptly converging towards a subacute apex, ventral piece rounded, not deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, with a subapical enlargement.

Spermatheca (fig. 104): Both basal and apical parts elongate: the latter longer.

Discussion: *Agathidium imitator* n. sp. is very similar to *A. dobaticum* Ang. & Dmz. 1985 (Nepal) and *A. excelsum* n. sp. by the ratio of 3rd/2nd antennal segments, presence of vague microreticulation on head and pronotum and lack of mesosternal carina; it differs by its larger size and aedeagus shape.

2.34. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *excelsum* n. sp. (Figs 51, 90–92, 117–120)

Holotype ♂: Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 6 ♂♂ and 14 ♀♀ (SMNS), 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Rhododendron*-*Lithocarpus* forest.

Description: Length 2,2–2,6 mm (holotype ♂ 2,25 mm). Whole dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation vague on head and pronotum, variable on elytra according to sex; only head and pronotum punctured.

Head: Only traces of microreticulation; punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 0,5–2 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 90); eyes very flattened; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,4 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 51); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Only traces of microreticulation; puncturation similar to that of head. 1,35 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,76) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,64). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 91. Holotype: length 0,65 mm, width 1,15 mm, height 0,70 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation slightly impressed in males, including some long and irregular lines, deeper in the females; puncturation absent. Just a little narrower than pronotum, as broad as long and slightly convex (W/H = 1,92); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,08 mm, width 1,10 mm, height 0,57 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora slightly broadened at half of their length (fig. 92). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4; male tarsi sensibly larger than those of females.

Male copulatory organ (figs 117–119): Aedeagus slender, with ring-like proximal part, lateral margins parallel and abruptly converging towards a small rounded tip, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 120): Both basal and apical parts elongate, similar in length; the latter larger in caliber.

Discussion: *Agathidium excelsum* n. sp. is very similar to *A. dobaticum* Ang. & Dmz. 1985 (Nepal), except in aedeagus shape; it differs from *A. rusticum* n. sp. by smaller size, presence of microreticulation traces on head and pronotum, more superficial elytral microreticulation. See also discussion of *A. imitator* n. sp.

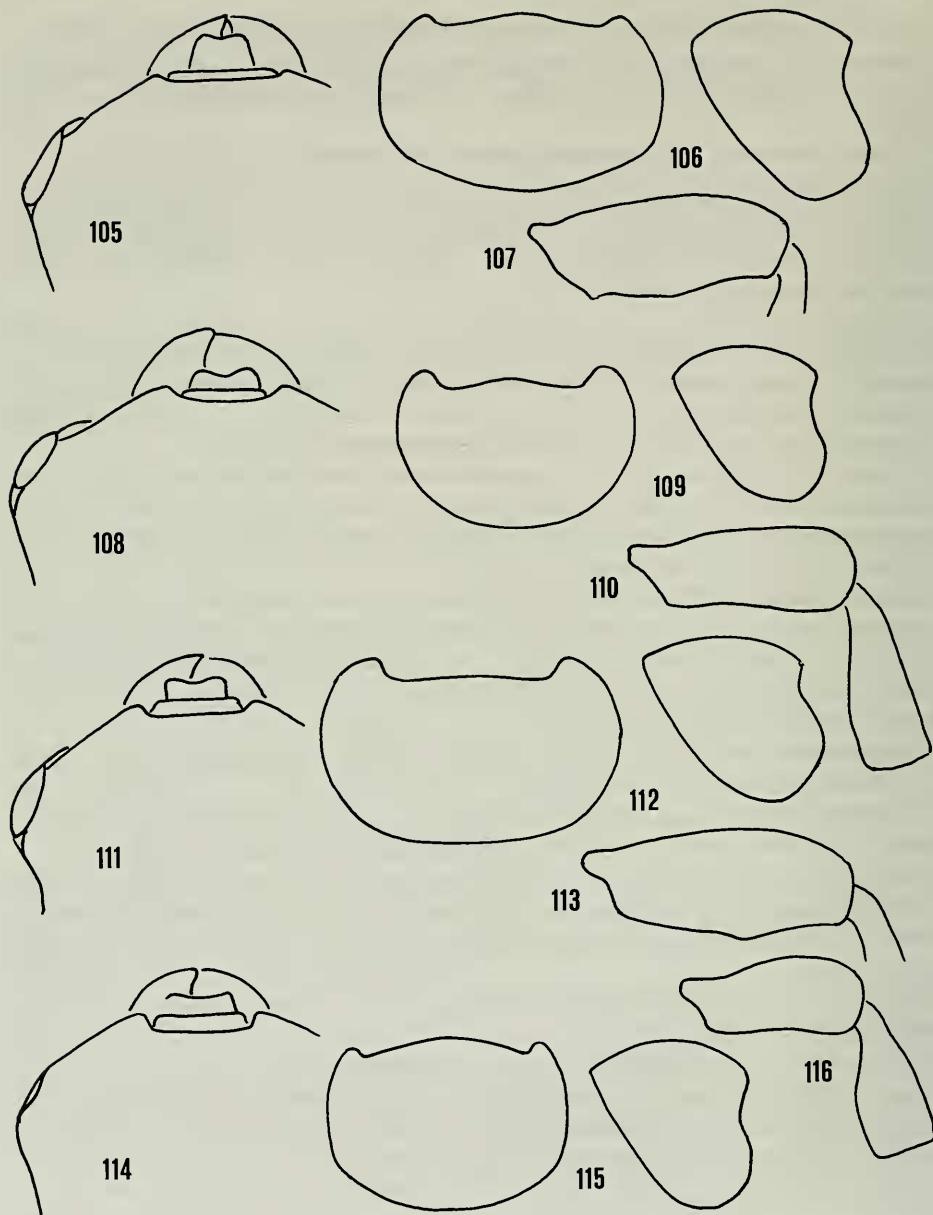
2.35. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *rusticanum* n. sp. (Figs 105–107, 121–123)

Holotype ♂: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Thudam, 3550–3650 m, 25.–27. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Environment: Mixed *Betula*-*Rhododendron* forest.

Description: Length 2,8 mm (holotype ♂). Dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulate only on elytra; two sizes of punctures on head and pronotum, elytra not punctured.

Head: Punctures of smaller size, spaced from each other by 1–4 times their own diameter; rare larger punctures are interposed. Widest at eyes (fig. 105); eyes very



Figs 105–116. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. — 105–107. *Agathidium rusticum* n. sp.; — 108–110. *A. pseudotibiale* n. sp.; — 111–113. *A. sparsum* n. sp.; — 114–116. *A. curtum* n. sp.

flattened; clypeus deeply excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,6 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th; HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Twofold puncturation as on head: the smaller size punctures are spaced from each other by 1–10 times their own diameter. 1,42 times as broad as

head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,75$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,64$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 106. Holotype: length 0,80 mm, width 1,40 mm, height 0,85 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation superficial, uniform; puncturation absent. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately longer than broad ( $W/L = 0,92$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,76$ ); lateral outline with very broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,30 mm, width 1,20 mm, height 0,68 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines incomplete, femoral lines complete.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 107). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ not known.

Male copulatory organ (figs 121-123): Aedeagus slender, with twisted proximal part, lateral margins abruptly convergent at apex towards a small rounded tip, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

Discussion: See discussion of *A. excelsum* n. sp.

### 2.36. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *tibiale* Angelini & De Marzo, 1985

Material: Tapplejung Distr., above Yamputhin, left bank of Kabeli Khola, 1800-2000 m, 27.-29. IV. 1988; 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: Bushes in open forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

### 2.37. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *pseudotibiale* n. sp. (Figs 52, 108-110, 124-127)

Holotype ♂: Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600-2800 m, 31. V.-3. VI. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed *Quercus semicarpifolia-Rhododendron* forest.

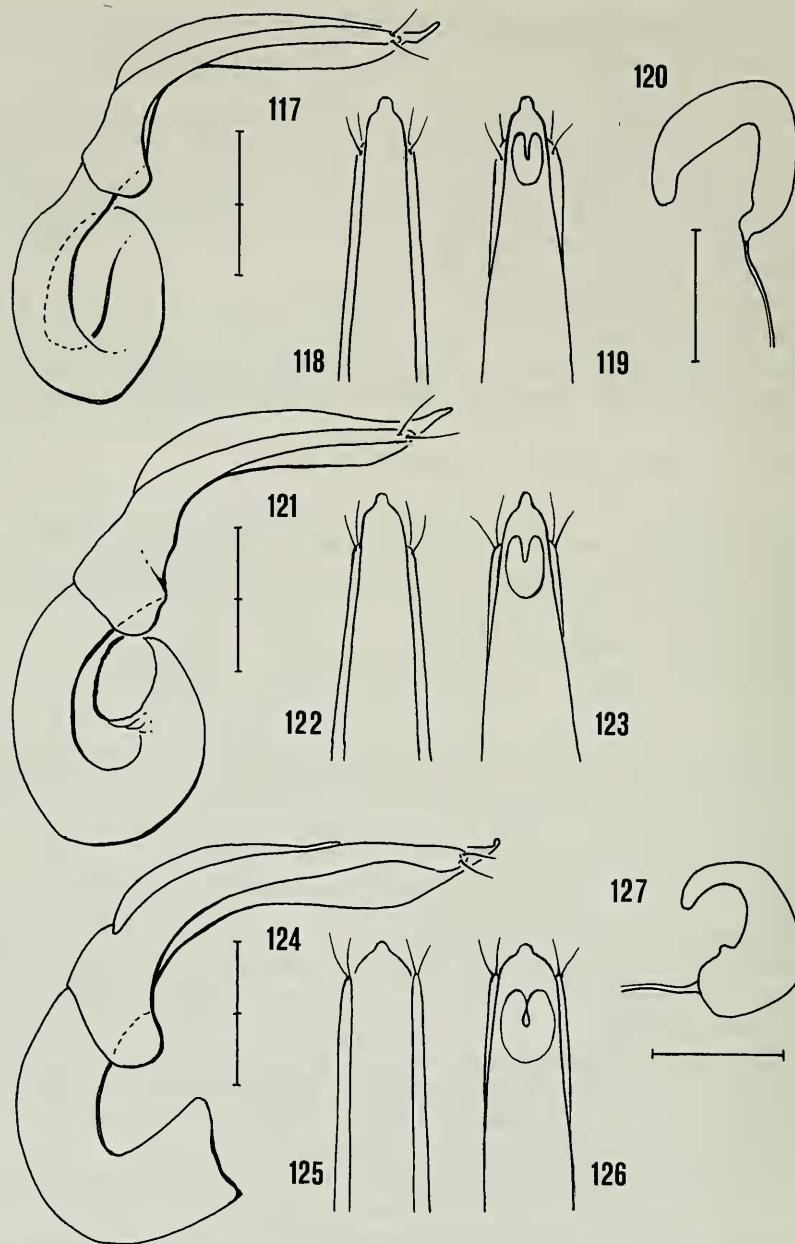
Description: Length 2,35 mm (holotype ♂ and paratypes). Whole dorsum dark reddish-brown; venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation nearly absent: traces of it only on elytra; whole dorsum finely punctured.

Head: Punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 2-4 times their own diameter. Widest at the posterior margin of eyes (fig. 108); eyes flattened; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,2 times as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th (fig. 52).

Pronotum: Puncturation as that of head. 1,42 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,7$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,6$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 109. Holotype: length 0,70 mm, width 1,20 mm, height 0,75 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation only in traces; punctures larger than those of head, superficial, spaced from each other by 2-6 times their own diameter. Just a little narrower than pronotum, as broad as long and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,67$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,10 mm, width 1,12 mm, height 0,67 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.



Figs 117–127. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and dorsal/ventral view of its apex) and spermatheca. — 117–120. *A. excelsum* n. sp.; — 121–123. *A. rusticum* n. sp.; — 124–127. *A. pseudotibiale* n. sp. — Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Legs: Male hind femora broadened distally; hind tibiae enlarged in both sexes (fig. 110). Tarsal formula: ♂ 4-4-4, ♀ 4-4-4.

Male copulatory organ (figs 124–126): Aedeagus slender, with hook-like proximal part, lateral margins abruptly convergent at apex towards a small rounded tip,

ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, slightly enlarged at apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 127): Basal part pyriform, apical part elongate.

Discussion: *Agathidium pseudotibiale* n. sp. is very similar to *A. tibiale* Ang. & Dmz. 1985 (Nepal) in most characters, except its size (slightly larger), elytral microreticulation (more superficial) and aedeagus shape (dorsal view).

### 2.38. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *uniforme* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Taplejung Distr., Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC); – upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

### 2.39. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *pseudoparia* Angelini & De Marzo, 1983

Material: Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhari, 2100–2200 m, 9.–10. IV. 1988, 3 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♀ (AC); – Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS); – Omje Kharka, NW Yamputhin, 2300–2500 m, 1.–6. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988, 8 ♂♂ and 15 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); – upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS); – upper Simbua Khola, ascent to Lassetham pasture, 15. V. 1988, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: *Castanopsis* forest remains; mature forests of *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus*, *Abies*, *Abies-Rhododendron*, *Tsuga-Rhododendron*.

Distribution: India (Darjeeling), Nepal.

### 2.40. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *bidentatum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: Mixed broad-leaf forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

### 2.41. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *sparsum* n. sp. (Figs 53, 111–113, 128–131)

Holotype ♂: Taplejung Distr., upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988 (SMNS).

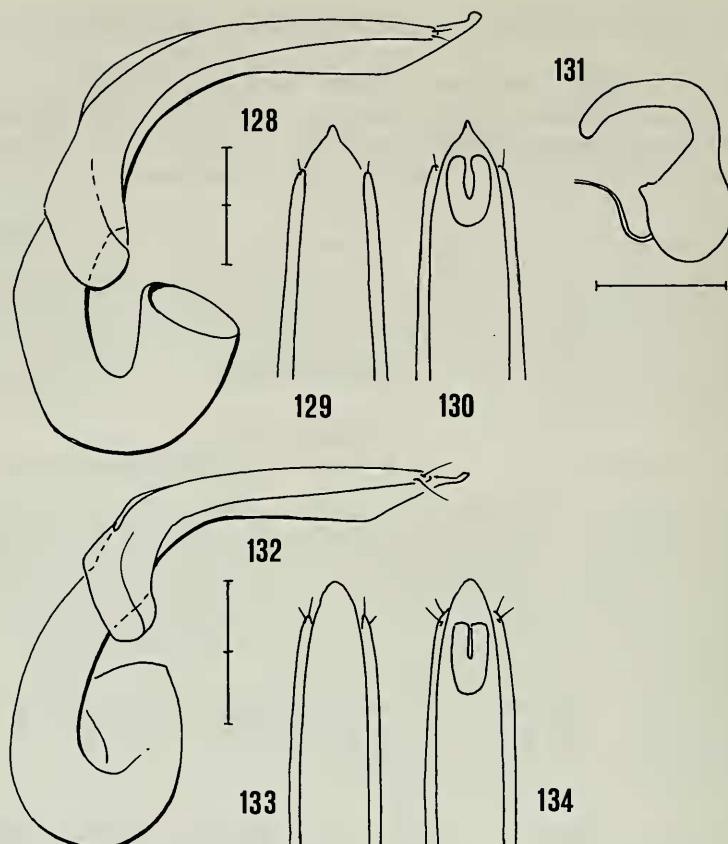
Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 12 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

Description: Length 2,6–3,1 mm (holotype ♂ 2,7 mm). Whole dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation nearly absent: traces of it only on elytra; whole dorsum finely punctured.

Head: Punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–3 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 111); eyes flattened; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment twice as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th (fig. 53); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.



Figs 128-134. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and dorsal/ventral view of its apex) and spermatheca. — 128-131. *A. sparsum* n. sp.; — 132-134. *A. curvum* n. sp. — Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Pronotum: Puncturation as that of head. 1,45 times as broad as head, very much broader than long (W/L = 1,81) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,81). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 112. Holotype: length 0,80 mm width 1,45 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Elytra: Only some traces of microreticulation; punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 1-6 times their own diameter; long and irregular lines are interposed. Just a little narrower than pronotum, as broad as long and slightly convex (W/H = 1,91); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,35 mm, width 1,40 mm, height 0,73 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora slightly broadened at half of their length (fig. 113). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 5-4-4; male tarsi sensibly larger than those of females.

Male copulatory organ (figs 128-130): Aedeagus slender, with hook-like proximal part, lateral margins abruptly convergent at apex towards a subacute tip, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 131): Basal part pyriform, apical part elongate.

**Discussion:** *Agathidium sparsum* n. sp. shares with both *A. ovatum* Ang. & Dmz. 1986 (Nepal) and *A. gurka* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal) the ratio of 3rd/2nd antennal segments and the presence of a mesosternal carina; it differs from *A. ovatum* in antennal club coloration and absence of wings, from *A. gurka* in antennal club coloration and male hind femur shape. Its male copulatory organ gives good diagnostic characters.

#### 2.42. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *macrotibiale* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

**Material:** Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988, 7 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC).

**Environment:** Mixed broad-leaf forest.

**Distribution:** Nepal.

#### 2.43. *Agathidium* (s. str.) *curtum* n. sp. (Figs 114–116, 132–134)

**Holotype ♂:** Kathmandu Distr., Sheopuri Mt., 2100–2300 m, 25. VI. 1988 (SMNS).

**Environment:** *Quercus semicarpifolia* forest.

**Description:** Length 2,05 mm (holotype ♂). Dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation traces only on elytra; puncturation fine and impressed on whole dorsum.

**Head:** Punctures small, impressed, spaced from each other by 2–4 times their own diameter. Widest just behind eyes (fig. 114); eyes small, hardly visible in dorsal view; clypeal line absent; clypeus moderately excavated; antero-lateral margins not raised. 3rd antennal segment 1,55 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th.

**Pronotum:** Puncturation as that of head. 1,3 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,53) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,53). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 115. **Holotype:** length 0,64 mm, width 0,98 mm, height 0,64 mm.

**Elytra:** Only some traces of microreticulation; punctures just a little larger and deeper than those of head, spaced from each other by 1–3 times their own diameter. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately longer than broad (W/L = 0,94) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,5); lateral outline with very broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. **Holotype:** length 0,95 mm, width 0,90 mm, height 0,60 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

**Legs:** Male hind femora broadened distally; male hind tibiae broadened (fig. 116). **Tarsal formula:** ♂ 4-4-4, ♀ not known.

**Male copulatory organ** (figs 132–134): Aedeagus slender, with hook-like proximal part, lateral margins gently converging towards a subacute apex, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

**Discussion:** *Agathidium curtum* n. sp. is very similar to *A. macrotibiale* Ang. & Dmz. 1986 (Nepal) in head shape, broadened hind tibiae, mesosternum lacking in lateral lines and aedeagus comparatively stout; it differs by its less convex body, eyes hardly visible in dorsal view, metasternum with incomplete femoral lines.

2.44. *Agathidium (Microceble) taru* Angelini & De Marzo, 1983

Material: Taplejung Distr., confluence of Kabeli Khola and Tada Khola Valley, 1000 m, 23.–25. IV. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature mixed broad-leaf forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

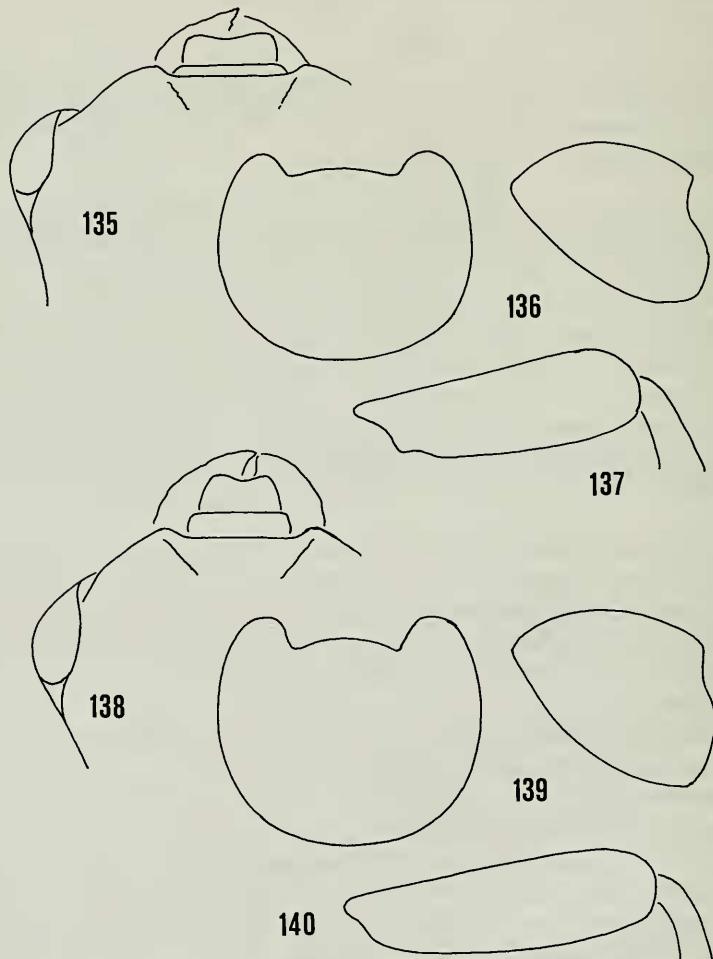
2.45. *Agathidium (Microceble) immodicum* n. sp.

(Figs 135–137, 141, 148–150)

Holotype ♂: Panchthar Distr., between Paniporua and Hinwa Khola Valley, 2300–2850 m, 20. IV. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratype: Together with the holotype, 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: Cultivated land with trees.



Figs 135–140. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. – 135–137. *Agathidium immodicum* n. sp.; – 138–140. *A. yamputhinense* n. sp.

Description: Length 3,0 mm (holotype ♂ and paratype). Whole dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Head dorsum partly sculptured (striolate); puncturation very sparse on the whole dorsum.

Head: Striolate on its anterior half; punctures rare and very small. Widest at eyes (fig. 135); eyes protruding; clypeus moderately excavated, with one short groove and a pit at each side; antero-lateral margins raised. 3rd antennal segment 1,6 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 141); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Microreticulation absent; puncturation nearly absent: only rare and very small punctures. 1,8 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,4$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,57$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 136. Holotype: length 1,03 mm, width 1,45 mm, height 0,92 mm.

Elytra: Only some traces of microreticulation; punctures rare and very small. As large as pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,05$ ) and little convex ( $W/H = 2,1$ ); sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,30 mm, width 1,37 mm, height 0,65 mm.

Metathoracic wings vestigial. Meso- and metasternum: median carina weak, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 137). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ unknown.

Male copulatory organ (figs 148-150): Aedeagus slender, with proximal part simple, apex deeply excavated, a median protuberance at apex, ventral piece very slender and not deeply emarginate. Parameres very large at base, gently tapering towards apex.

Discussion: *Agathidium immodicum* n. sp. is similar to *A. gracile* Ang. & Dmz. 1986 (Nepal) in head microsculpture (partly striolate) and antennal coloration; it differs from the latter in the presence of vestigial wings (wings absent at all in *A. gracile*) and aedeagus shape.

#### 2.46. *Agathidium (Microceble) semirufum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Taplejung Distr., confluence of Kabeli Khola and Tada Khola Valley, 1000 m, 23.-25. IV. 1988, 1 ♂ (SMNS); - Yamputhin, cultural land, 1650-1800 m, 26. IV.-1. V. 1988, 1 ♂ (AC); - Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, between Mure and Hurure, 2050-2150 m, 9.-17. VI. 1988, 1 ♀ (SMNS); - Arun Valley, Chichila, 1900-2000 m, 18.-20. VI. 1988, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Environment: Mature mixed broad-leaf forest; culturated land in open forest; bushes in *Quercus* forest near a village.

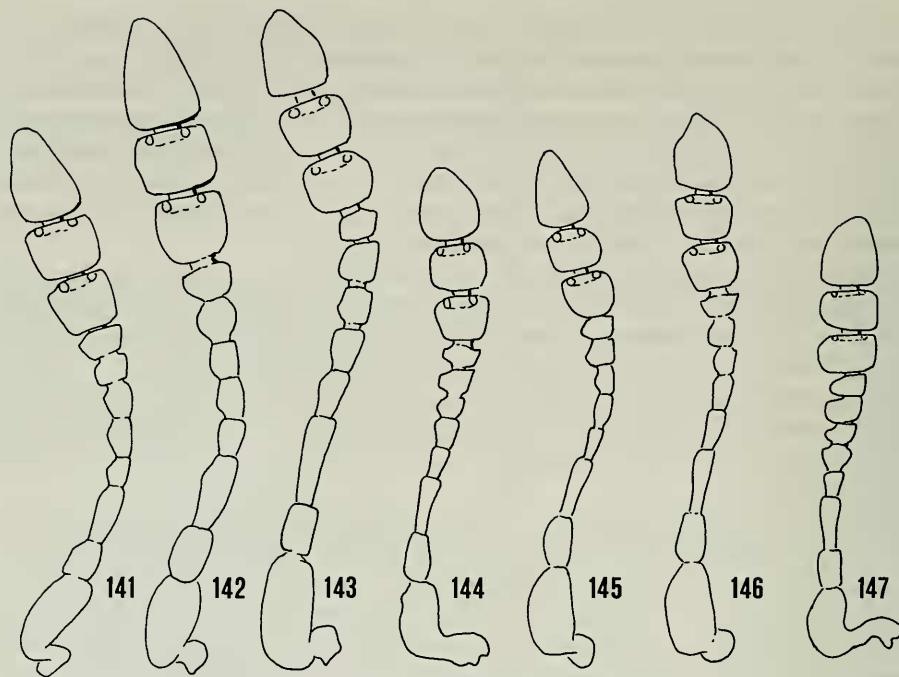
Distribution: India, (Assam, Darjeeling), Nepal, Bhutan.

#### 2.47. *Agathidium (Microceble) laticorne* Portevin, 1922

Material: Ilam Distr., 5 km N Sunishare, foot of Siwalik Mts., 270-300 m, 3.-5. IV. 1988, 1 ♂ (AC); - Taplejung Distr., confluence of Kabeli Khola and Tada Khola Valley, 1000 m, 23.-25. IV. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed broad-leaf forest.

Distribution: Thailand, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, India (Assam, Meghalaya, Darjeeling, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh: Garhwal and Kumaon, Kerala, Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Malaysia (Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Sabah), Viet Nam.



Figs 141–147. Antenna. — 141. *Agathidium immodicum* n. sp.; — 142. *A. yamputhinense* n. sp.; — 143. *A. invalidum* n. sp.; — 144. *A. fatuum* n. sp.; — 145. *A. critinum* n. sp.; — 146. *A. fulcratum* n. sp.; — 147. *A. schawalleri* n. sp.

2.48. *Agathidium (Microceble) yamputhinense* n. sp.  
(Figs 138–140, 142, 151–154)

Holotype ♂: Panchthar Distr., between Paniporua and Hinwa Khola Valley, 2300–2850 m, 20. IV. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); — Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988, 1 ♀ (SMNS); — Ilam Distr., Gitang Khola Valley, 1750 m, 11.–15. IV. 1988, 1 ♂ (AC); — Taplejung Distr., confluence of Kabeli Khola and Tada Khola Valley, 1000 m, 23.–25. IV. 1988, 1 ♀ (SMNS); — Yamputhin, cultural land, 1650–1800 m, 26. IV.–1. V. 1988, 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC); — Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, Chichila, 1900–2000 m, 18.–20. VI. 1988, 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Environment: *Alnus* forest, along a river; *Quercus* bushes near a village; cultural land, rich of trees; mature mixed broad-leaf forest; cultural land in open forest.

Description: Length 3,0–3,1 mm (holotype ♂ 3,05 mm). Whole dorsum dark reddish-brown; venter reddish-brown, paler at mesosternum; antennae testaceous, darker at segments 9th and 10th; legs reddish-brown. Head superficially sculptured (striolate), elytra with traces of microreticulation; whole dorsum finely punctured.

Head: Uniformly striolate; punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 4–6 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 138); eyes protruding; clypeus slightly excavated, with a short groove and a pit at each side; antero-lateral margins raised. 3rd antennal segment 1,45 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 142); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

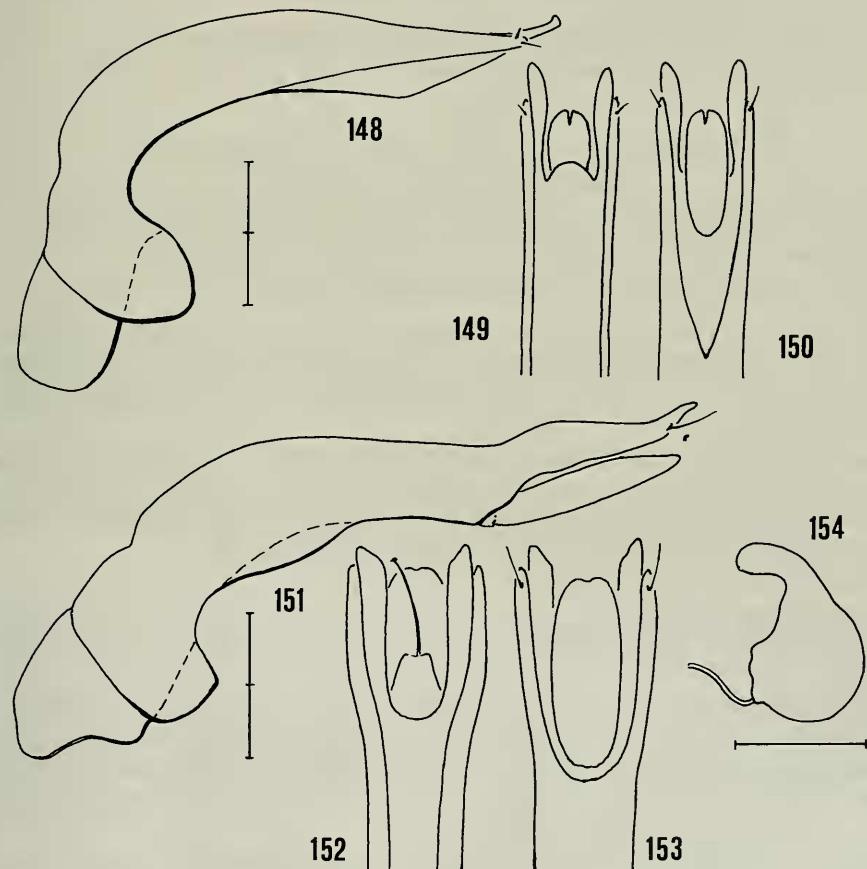
Pronotum: Microreticulation absent; punctures larger than those of head, spaced from each other by 1–4 times their own diameter, 1,78 times as broad as head, just a little broader than long ( $W/L = 1,38$ ) and very convex ( $W/H = 1,49$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 139. Holotype: length 1,10 mm, width 1,52 mm, height 1,02 mm.

Elytra: Only traces of microreticulation; punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 3–10 times their own diameter. As broad as pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,16$ ) and slightly convex ( $W/H = 1,9$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,30 mm, width 1,52 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Metathoracic wings present. Meso- and metasternum: median carina weak, lateral lines absent, femoral lines incomplete.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 140). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 5-4-4.

Male copulatory organ (figs 151–153): Aedeagus very slender, with proximal part simple, apex deeply excavated, a median protuberance at apex, ventral piece very



Figs 148–154. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and dorsal/ventral view of its apex) and spermatheca. — 148–150. *Agathidium immodicum* n. sp.; — 151–154. *A. yamputhinense* n. sp. — Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

slender and not emarginate. Parameres very large at base, embracing a long part of the aedeagus and then tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (figs. 154): Basal part globose; apical part short.

Discussion: *Agathidium yamputhinense* n. sp. is very similar to *A. godawanicum* Ang. & Dmz. 1986 (Nepal) in most diagnostic characters; it differs only by the aedeagus shape.

2.49. *Agathidium (Microceble) elegans* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Tapplejung Distr., confluence of Kabeli Khola and Tada Khola Valley, 1000 m, 23.–25. IV. 1988; 1 ♂ (SMNS), 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mature mixed broad-leaf forest.

Distribution: Nepal.

2.50. *Agathidium (Microceble) duofoveatum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988; 5 ♂♂ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed *Quercus semicarpifolia*-*Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: Nepal, India (Darjeeling).

2.51. *Agathidium (Macroceble) invalidum* n. sp.

(Figs 143, 155–157, 164–167)

Holotype ♂: Tapplejung Distr., upper Tamur Valley, 2450 m, 19. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 3 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: Broad-leaf forest; bamboo near a stream.

Description: Length 3,7–3,9 mm (holotype ♂ 3,8 mm). Whole dorsum black, venter dark reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation distinct on head and pronotum, vague on elytra; puncturation present only on elytra.

Head: Microreticulation impressed and uniform. Widest at eyes (fig. 155); eyes rounded; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,7 times as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th (fig. 143); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

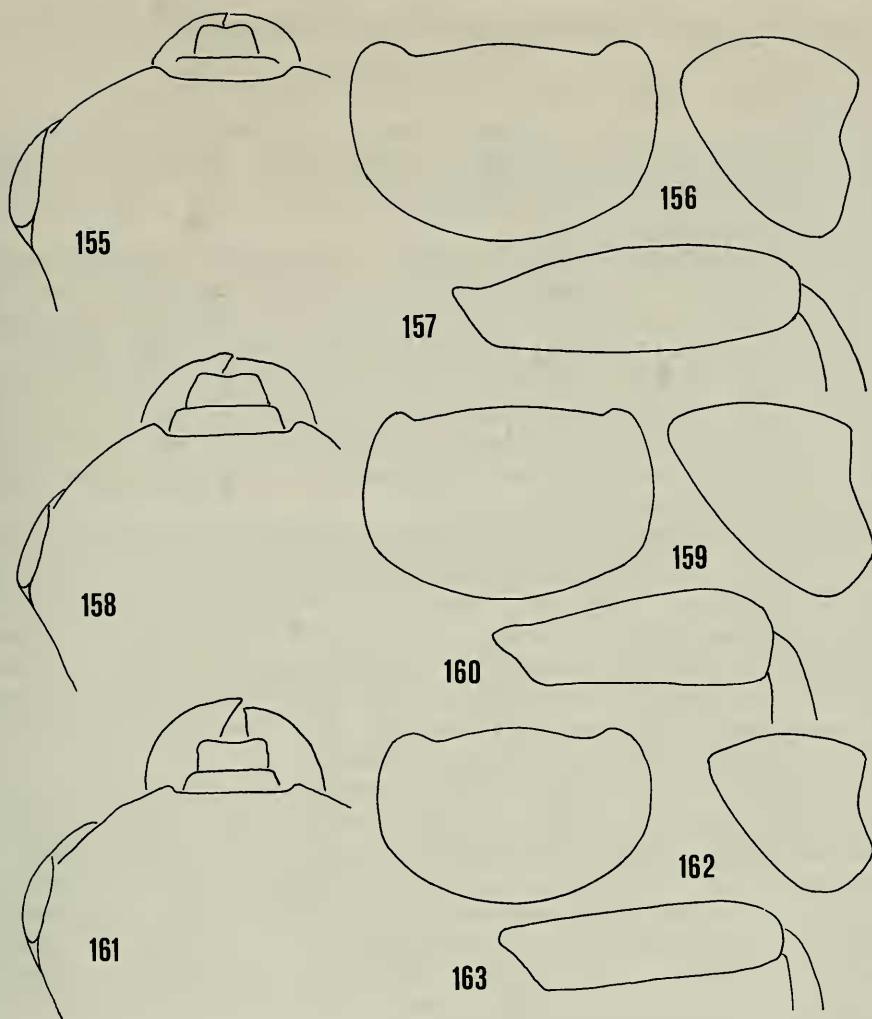
Pronotum: Microreticulation as that of head. 1,3 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,68$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,5$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 156. Holotype: length 1,16 mm, width 1,95 mm, height 1,30 mm.

Elytra: Only traces of microreticulation; punctures large, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–10 times their own diameter. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,08$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,58$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,75 mm, width 1,90 mm, height 1,20 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines absent; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 157). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 5-4-4.

Male copulatory organ (figs 164–166): Aedeagus slender, with ring-like proximal



Figs 155–163. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. — 155–157. *Agathidium invalidum* n. sp.; — 158–160. *A. geminatum* n. sp.; — 161–163. *A. fatuum* n. sp.

part, lateral margins gently converging towards a rounded apex, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, gently tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 167): Basal part pyriform, apical part elongate and twisted.

Discussion: *Agathidium invalidum* n. sp. shares the presence of microreticulation on the whole dorsum with both *A. shermathangense* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal, Darjeeling) and *A. fatuum* n. sp.; it differs by its larger size and deeper microreticulation of head and pronotum.

#### 2.52. *Agathidium (Macroceble) geminatum* n. sp. (Figs 158–160, 168–171)

Holotype ♂: Sankhua Sabha Distr., above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 4 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed *Quercus semicarpifolia*-*Rhododendron* forest.

Description: Length 2,7–3,1 mm (holotype ♂ 2,8 mm). Whole dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Whole dorsum with superficial microreticulation; head and pronotum finely punctured, elytra with sparse puncturation.

Head: Microreticulation slightly impressed; punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 1–8 times their own diameter. Widest at the posterior margin of eyes (fig. 158); eyes very flattened; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,7 times as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th.

Pronotum: Microreticulation deeper than that of head; punctures 4 times as large as those of head, spaced from each other by 0,5–3 times their own diameter. 1,22 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,54) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,49). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 159. Holotype: length 0,83 mm, width 1,30 mm, height 0,87 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation deeper than that of pronotum; puncturation nearly absent: only some very small punctures. As broad as pronotum, as broad as long and slightly convex (W/H = 1,85); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,27 mm, width 1,30 mm, height 0,70 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines absent; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Legs: Male hind femora broadened distally (fig. 160). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 5-4-4; male tarsi sensibly larger than those of females.

Male copulatory organ (figs 168–170): Aedeagus slender, with hook-like proximal part, lateral margins gently converging towards a rounded apex, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, not tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 171): Both basal and apical parts elongate; the latter twisted.

Discussion: *Agathidium geminatum* n. sp. shares the presence of microreticulation on the whole dorsum with *A. shermathangense* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal, Darjeeling), *A. fatuum* n. sp. and *A. invalidum* n. sp.; it differs from *invalidum* by its smaller size and dorsum coloration, from *shermathangense* and *fatuum* by antennal club coloration and aedeagus shape.

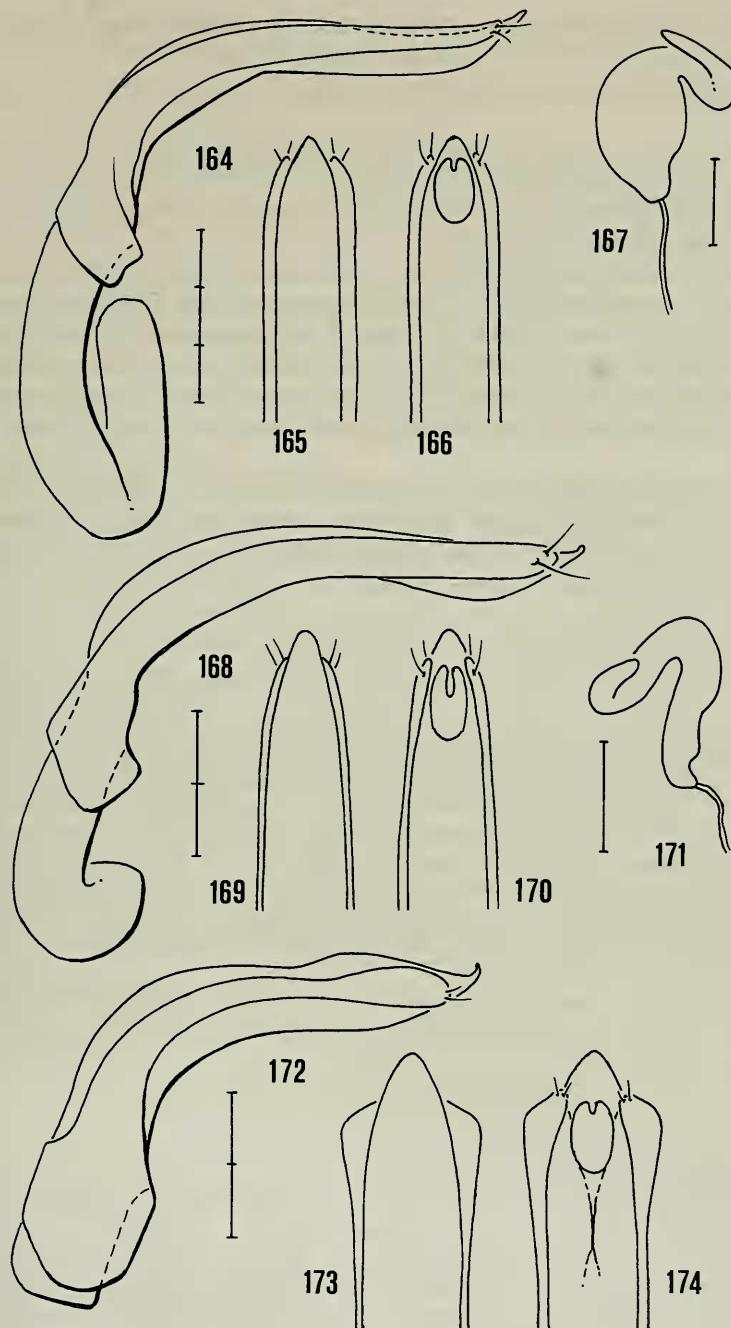
### 2.53. *Agathidium (Macroceble) fatuum* n. sp. (Figs 144, 161–163, 172–174)

Holotype ♂: Tapplejung Distr., Lassetham pasture NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988 (SMNS).

Environment: Mature *Abies*-*Rhododendron* forest.

Description: Length 2,35 mm (holotype ♂). Whole dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae testaceous, paler at club; legs reddish-brown. Whole dorsum microreticulate and without puncturation.

Head: Microreticulation superficial and uniform. Widest at eyes (fig. 161); eyes flattened; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,3 times as long as the 2nd and as long as the 4th+5th (fig. 144); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.



Figs 164-174. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and dorsal/ventral view of its apex) and spermatheca. - 164-167. *Agathidium invalidum* n. sp.; - 168-171. *A. geminatum* n. sp.; - 172-174. *A. fatuum* n. sp. - Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Pronotum: Microreticulation as that of head, 1,35 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,78$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,73$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 162. Holotype: length 0,70 mm, width 1,25 mm, height 0,72 mm.

Elytra: Microreticulation deeper than that of head. Just a little narrower than pronotum, as broad as long and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,74$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,10 mm, width 1,10 mm, height 0,63 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina weak, lateral lines absent, femoral lines absent; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 163). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ unknown.

Male copulatory organ (figs 172–174): Aedeagus slender, with proximal part simple and apex bent up, lateral margins gently converging towards a rounded apex, ventral piece slender and not deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, sharply enlarged at apex.

Discussion: *Agathidium fatuum* n. sp. agrees in most diagnostic characters with *A. shermathangense* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal, Darjeeling); it differs by the shape of its male copulatory organ, which exhibits parameres sharply enlarged at apex. See also discussion of *A. geminatum* n. sp. and *A. invalidum* n. sp.

#### 2.54. *Agathidium (Macroceble) singmaricum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Ilam Distr., Mai Pokhari, 2100–2200 m, 9.–10. IV. 1988, 3 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); – Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 15 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (AC); – Taplejung Distr., Omje Kharka, NW Yamputhin, 2300–2500 m, 1.–6. V. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); – Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988, 4 ♀♀ (SMNS); – upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988, 4 ♂♂ and 13 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (AC); – upper Simbua Khola, ascent to Lassetham pasture, 15. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ (SMNS); – above Walungchung Gola, 3400–3600 m, 21. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS).

Environment: *Castanopsis* forest remains; mature forests of *Rhododendron*-*Lithocarpus*, *Abies*, *Abies-Rhododendron*, *Tsuga-Rhododendron*; open *Abies-Betula* forest.

Distribution: India (Darjeeling, Meghalaya), Nepal.

#### 2.55. *Agathidium (Macroceble) breve* Angelini & De Marzo, 1981

Material: Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 1–16. IV. 1988, 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC); – Taplejung Distr., Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988, 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ (AC); – upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988, 4 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♀♀ (AC); – Deorali pass W Yamputhin, 3400 m, 17. V. 1988, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (SMNS); – Kathmandu Distr., Sheopuri Mt., 2100–2300 m, 25. VI. 1988, 6 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♀♀ (AC).

Environment: *Quercus semicarpifolia* forest; mature *Rhododendron*-*Lithocarpus* forest; mature *Abies* forest; mature *Abies-Rhododendron* forest; mature mixed *Tsuga-Rhododendron* forest.

Distribution: Nepal; India (Darjeeling).

2.56. *Agathidium (Macroceble) crinitum* n. sp. (Figs 145, 175–177, 184–186)

Holotype ♂: Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988 (SMNS).  
Paratype: Together with the holotype, 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: Mature *Rhododendron-Lithocarpus* forest.

Description: Length 2,7 mm (holotype ♂ and paratype). Whole dorsum dark reddish-brown, venter reddish-brown; antennae testaceous, darker at club; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation absent on the whole dorsum; puncturation nearly absent: only some very small punctures on head and pronotum.

Head: Punctures rare and very small, spaced from each other by 1–20 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 175); eyes rounded; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,15 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 145); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Pronotum: Puncturation as that of head. 1,35 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,54$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,56$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 176. Holotype: length 0,84 mm, width 1,30 mm, height 0,83 mm.

Elytra: Puncturation absent. As broad as pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,13$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,85$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,15 mm, width 1,30 mm, height 0,70 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina absent, lateral lines absent, femoral lines absent; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 177). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ unknown.

Male copulatory organ (figs 184–186): Aedeagus stout, very particular in shape, with proximal part globose, lateral margins sinuate, apex bent up, ventral piece comparatively small and deeply split. Parameres bifid, fitted for aedeagus sides.

Discussion: *Agathidium crinitum* n. sp. agrees in most characters with *A. abominabile* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Darjeeling); it differs by the absence of a mesosternal carina and by the aedeagus shape.

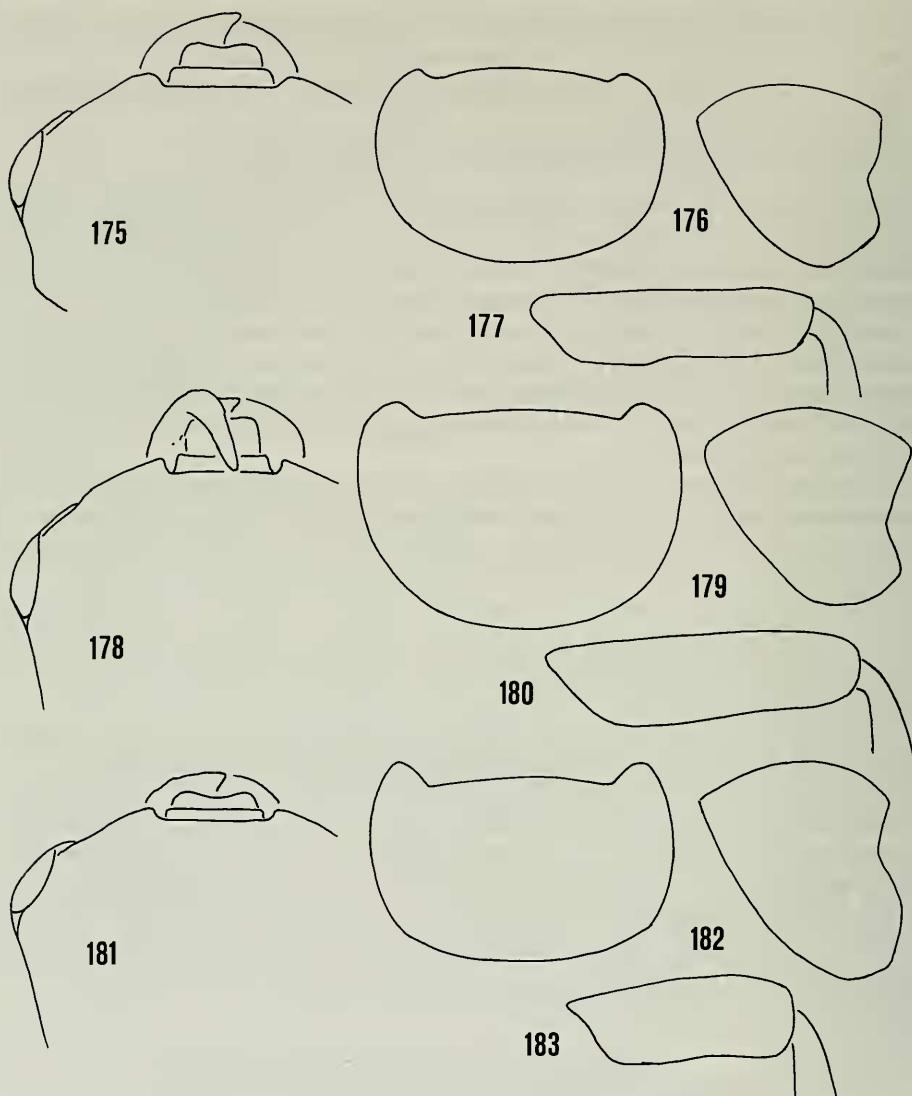
2.57. *Agathidium (Macroceble) fulcratum* n. sp.  
(Figs 146, 178–180, 187–190)

Holotype ♂: Panchthar Distr., Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988 (SMNS).  
Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 3 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Mixed broad-leaf forest.

Description: Length 2,8–3,0 mm (holotype ♂ 2,95 mm). Whole dorsum dark reddish-brown, or black with paler margins; venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Microreticulation absent on the whole dorsum; puncturation very sparse on head and pronotum, denser on elytra.

Head: Only few very small punctures. Widest at eyes (fig. 178); eyes rounded; clypeus moderately excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,3 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 146); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.



Figs 175–183. Head, pronotum (dorsal and lateral outline) and male hind femur. – 175–177. *Agathidium crinitum* n. sp.; – 178–180. *A. fulcratum* n. sp.; – 181–183. *A. schawalleri* n. sp.

Pronotum: Only few very small punctures. 1,3 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,61$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,72$ ). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 179. Holotype: length 0,93 mm, width 1,50 mm, height 0,87 mm.

Elytra: Punctures large, superficial, spaced from each other by 0,5–3 times their own diameter. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately broader than long ( $W/L = 1,12$ ) and moderately convex ( $W/H = 1,84$ ); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,25 mm, width 1,40 mm, height 0,76 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina weak, lateral lines absent, femoral lines absent; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 180). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4.

Male copulatory organ (figs 187-189): Aedeagus stout, very particular in shape, bent up at apex, with lateral margins abruptly restricted at the base of a spatula-like apical part, apex slightly excavated, ventral piece comparatively small and not deeply emarginate. Phallobase very large. Parameres stout, not tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 190): Basal part slightly enlarged, with a slender protuberance at the duct connection; apical part elongate and twisted.

Discussion: *Agathidium fulcratum* n. sp. is similar to *A. unumvesiculatum* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal, Darjeeling) in most characters, including spermatheca shape; it differs in the female tarsal formula and presence of a weak mesosternal carina.

2.58. *Agathidium (Macroceble) schawalleri* n. sp.  
(Figs 147, 181-183, 191-194)

Holotype ♂: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050-2150 m, 9.-17. VI. 1988 (SMNS).

Paratypes: Together with the holotype, 18 ♂♂ and 29 ♀♀ (SMNS), 5 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ (AC); - above Pahakhola, 2600-2800 m, 31. V.-3. VI. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); - Arun Valley, Chichila, 1900-2000 m, 18.-20. VI. 1988, 1 ♂ and 5 ♀♀ (SMNS); - Panchthar Distr., Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.-20. IV. 1988, 8 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ (SMNS), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ (AC); - Taplejung Distr., above Yamputhin, left bank of Kabeli Khola, 1800-2000 m, 27.-29. IV. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ (SMNS), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ (AC); - Omje Kharka, NW Yamputhin, 2300-2500 m, 1.-6. V. 1988, 2 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (AC).

Environment: Bushes in open forest; mature mixed broad-leaf forest; forest with bamboo; mixed forest of *Quercus semicarpifolia* and *Rhododendron*; bushes near a village.

Etymology: Dedicated to Dr. W. SCHAWALLER.

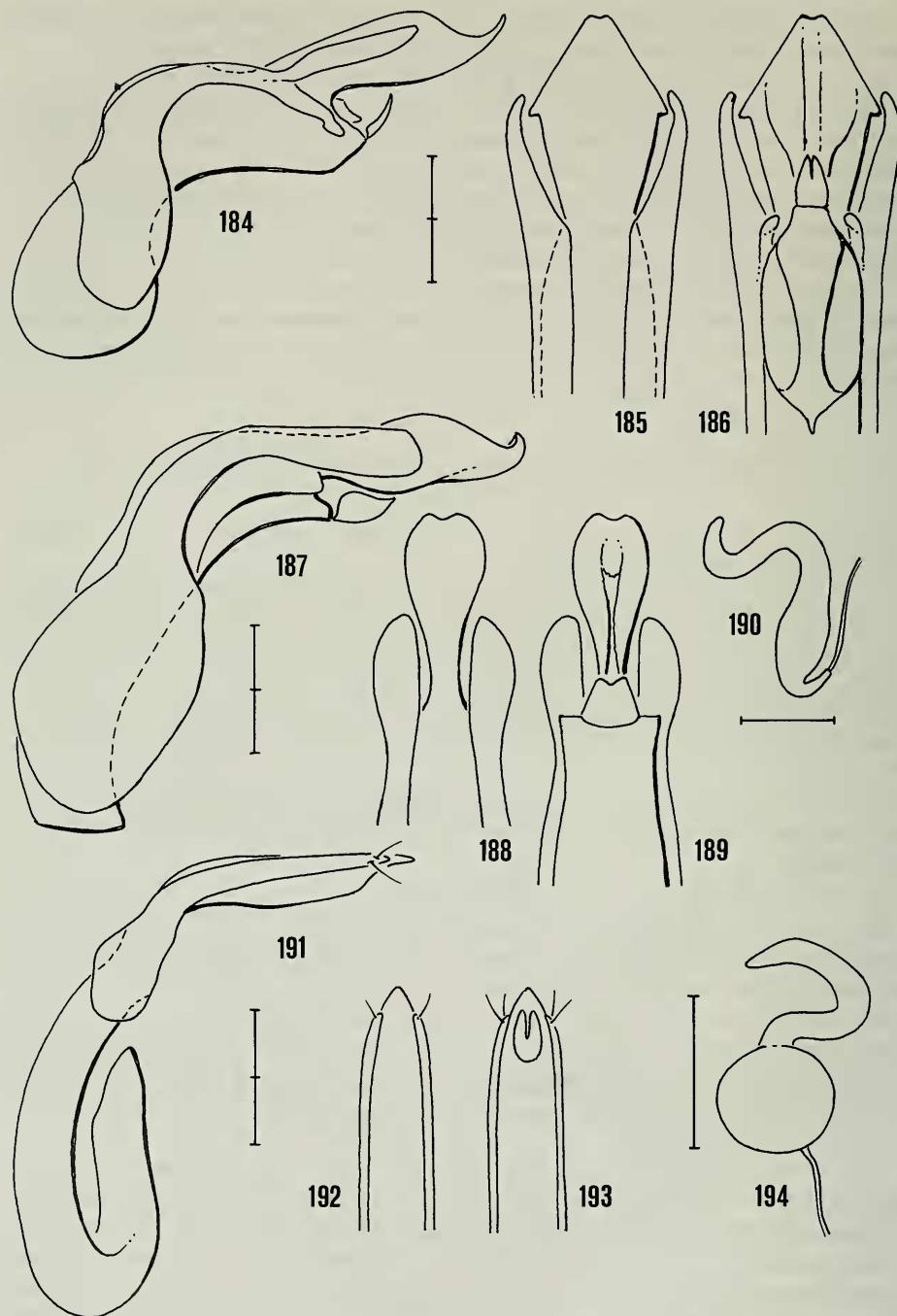
Description: Length 2,2-2,4 mm (holotype ♂ 2,25 mm). Whole dorsum and venter reddish-brown; antennae uniformly testaceous; legs reddish-brown. Traces of microreticulation only on elytra; whole dorsum finely punctured.

Head: Punctures small, superficial, spaced from each other by 4-10 times their own diameter. Widest at eyes (fig. 181); eyes flattened; clypeus slightly excavated; clypeal line absent. 3rd antennal segment 1,3 times as long as the 2nd and shorter than the 4th+5th (fig. 147); HAMANN's organ: gutter without vesicles in both 9th and 10th antennal segments.

Prontoum: Punctuation as that of head. 1,35 times as broad as head, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,64) and very convex (W/H = 1,43). Dorsal and lateral outlines: fig. 182. Holotype: length 0,70 mm, width 1,15 mm, height 0,80 mm.

Elytra: Some traces of microreticulation; punctures as small as those of head, spaced from each other by 6-10 times their own diameter. Just a little narrower than pronotum, moderately broader than long (W/L = 1,12) and moderately convex (W/H = 1,80); lateral outline with broadly rounded humeral angle; sutural striae absent. Holotype: length 1,00 mm, width 1,12 mm, height 0,62 mm.

Metathoracic wings absent. Meso- and metasternum: median carina well raised, lateral lines absent, femoral lines absent; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.



Figs 184–194. Male copulatory organ (lateral view and dorsal/ventral view of its apex) and spermatheca. — 184–186. *Agathidium crinitum* n. sp.; — 187–190. *A. fulcratum* n. sp.; — 191–194. *A. schwalleri* n. sp. — Scales: 1 division = 0,1 mm.

Legs: Male hind femora simple (fig. 183). Tarsal formula: ♂ 5-5-4, ♀ 4-4-4; a small tubercle between the metacoxae.

Male copulatory organ (figs 191-193): Aedeagus slender, with hook-like proximal part, lateral margins gently converging towards a subacute apex, ventral piece slender and deeply emarginate. Parameres slender, tapering towards apex.

Spermatheca (fig. 194): Basal part globose; apical part elongate and twisted.

Discussion: *Agathidium schawalleri* n. sp. is similar to *A. sherpa* Ang. & Dmz. 1981 (Nepal) in most characters, including the female tarsal formula; it differs by its smaller size, sharp mesosternal carina and aedeagus shape.

### 2.59. *Agathidium (Macroceble) dissimile* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986

Material: Sankhua Sabha Distr., Arun Valley, Chichila, 1900-2000 m, 18.-20. VI. 1988, 1 ♀ (SMNS), 1 ♂ (AC).

Environment: *Quercus* forest remains near a village.

Distribution: Nepal.

## 3. Catalogue of the Agathidiini of Nepal

### Genus *Anisotoma* Panzer, 1797

*loebli* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 828.

Nepal  
Nepal

*martensi* n.sp. (see chapter 2.1.)

### Genus *Liodopria* Reitter, 1909

*nepalensis* n.sp. (see 2.2.)

Nepal

### Genus *Stetholiodes* Fall, 1910

*besucheti* Angelini & De Marzo, 1987, Rev. suisse Zool., 94 (1): 13.

Nepal

*reticulata* Angelini & De Marzo, 1987, Rev. suisse Zool., 94 (1): 7.

Nepal

*schawalleri* n.sp. (see 2.3.)

Nepal

### Genus *Agathidium* Panzer, 1797

#### Subg. *Cyphoceble* C. G. Thomson, 1869

*glabrum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 829.

Nepal

#### Subg. *Neoceble* Gozis, 1886

##### Group *varians*

*coloratum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 34.

Nepal

##### Group *nigripenne*

*bhutanense* Angelini, 1991, Mem. Soc. ent. it., 70 (2): 163.

Nepal, Bhutan

*kumaonicum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 37;

Nepal, India

- 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 833; - ANGELINI & STEPHEN-

(Kumaon, Kashmir,

SON, 1990, Boll. Soc. ent. it., 122 (2): 119.

Himachal Pradesh)

*oculatum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 833.

Nepal

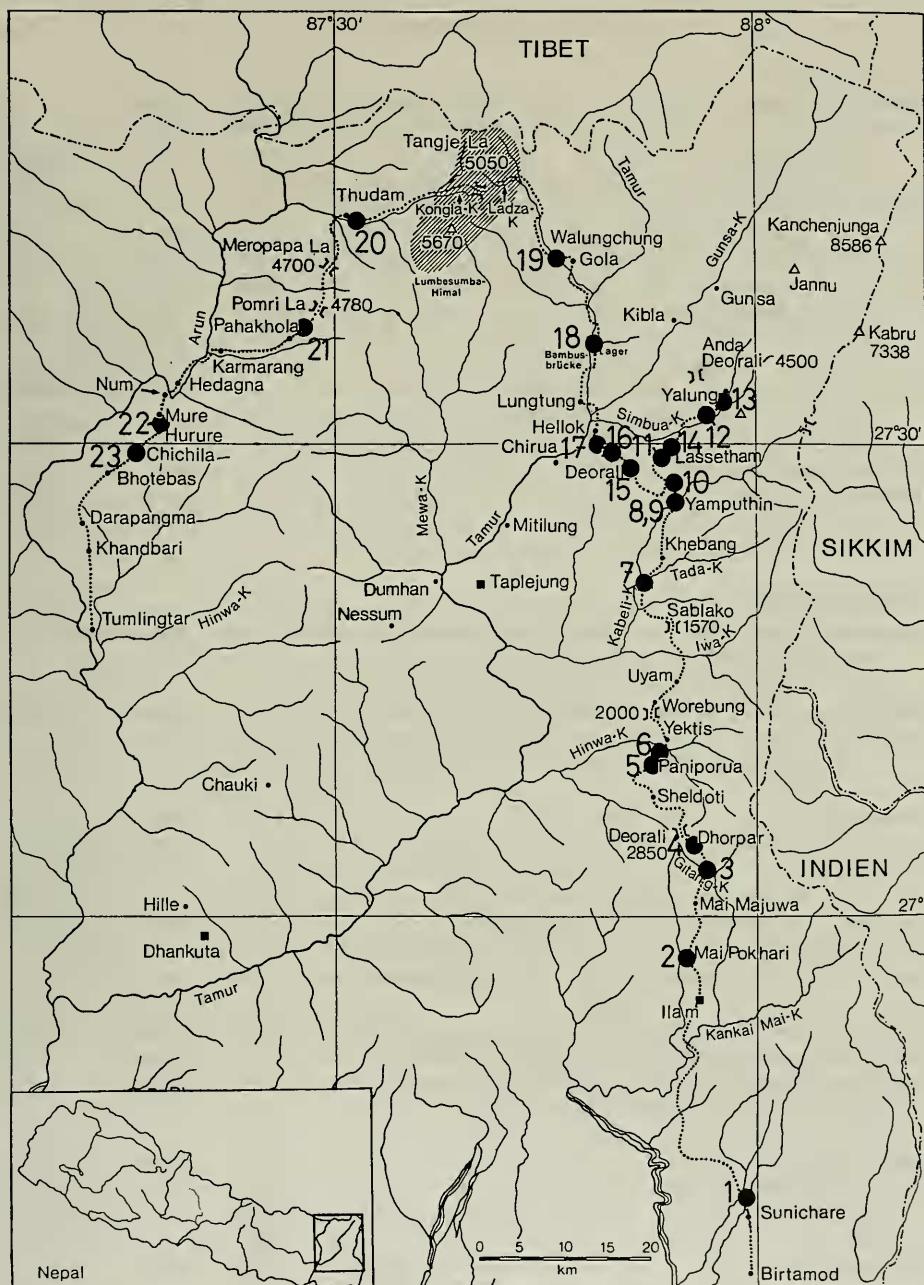
*pseudoconfusum* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4):

Nepal

831.

Fig. 195. The expedition route 1988 with collecting localities of Agathidiini. — 1. Ilam Distr., 5 km N Sunishare, foot of Siwalik Mts., 270–300 m, 3.–5. IV. 1988 (*Agath. laticorne*); — 2. Mai Pokhari, 2100–2200 m, 9.–10. IV. 1988 (*Agath. indicum*, *fallax*, *pseudoparia*, *singmaricum*); — 3. Gitang Khola Valley, 1750 m, 11.–15. IV. 1988 (*Agath. yamputhinense*); — 4. Panchthar Distr., Dhorpar Kharka, 2700 m, 13.–16. IV. 1988 (*Anis. martensi*, *Liod. nepalensis*, *Agath. pedemontanum*, *kharkaense*, *fallax*, *martensi*, *excelsum*, *pseudoparia*, *singmaricum*, *breve*, *crinitum*); — 5. Paniporua, 2300 m, 16.–20. IV. 1988 (*Agath. yeti*, *indicum*, *fallax*, *martensi*, *yamputhinense*, *singmaricum*, *fulcratum*, *schawalleri*); — 6. between Paniporua and Hinwa Khola Valley, 2300–2850 m, 20. IV. 1988 (*Agath. immodicum*, *yamputhinense*); — 7. Taplejung Distr., confluence of Kabeli Khola and Tada Khola, 1000 m, 23.–25. IV. 1988 (*Agath. taru*, *semirufum*, *laticorne*, *yamputhinense*, *elegans*); — 8. Yamputhin, cultural land, 1650–1800 m, 26. IV.–1. V. 1988 (*Agath. semirufum*, *yamputhinense*); — 9. above Yamputhin, left bank of Kabeli Khola, 1800–2000 m, 27.–29. IV. 1988 (*Agath. bhutanense*, *indicum*, *martensianum*, *tibiale*, *schawalleri*); — 10. Omje Kharka, NW Yamputhin, 2300–2500 m, 1.–6. V. 1988 (*Agath. kharkaense*, *pseudoparia*, *singmaricum*, *schawalleri*); — 11. Lassetham pasture, NW Yamputhin, 3300–3500 m, 6.–9. V. 1988 (*Agath. kharkaense*, *deoralicum*, *lassethamense*, *lividum*, *inquietum*, *uniforme*, *pseudoparia*, *fatuum*, *singmaricum*, *breve*); — 12. upper Simbua Khola Valley near Tseram, 3250–3350 m, 10.–15. V. 1988 (*Steth. schawalleri*, *Agath. kharkaense*, *dargharicum*, *ineptum*, *deoralicum*, *uniforme*, *pseudoparia*, *sparsum*, *singmaricum*, *breve*); — 13. upper Simbua Khola Valley near Yalung, 3450–3700 m, 13. V. 1988 (*Agath. inquietum*); — 14. upper Simbua Khola, ascent to Lassetham pasture, 15. V. 1988 (*Agath. kharkaense*, *ineptum*, *pseudoparia*, *singmaricum*, *breve*); — 15. Yamputhin, ascent to Deorali pass, 2600 m, 16. V. 1988 (*Agath. martensianum*); — 16. Deorali pass W Yamputhin, 3400 m, 17. V. 1988 (*Agath. ineptum*, *deoralicum*, *breve*); — 17. descent from Deorali pass to Hellok, 2600–2800 m, 17. V. 1988 (*Agath. variabile*); — 18. upper Tamur Valley, 2450 m, 19. V. 1988 (*Agath. kharkaense*, *invalidum*); — 19. above Walungchung Gola, 3400–3600 m, 21. V. 1988 (*Agath. imitator*, *singmaricum*); — 20. Sankhua Sabha Distr., Thudam, 3550–3650 m, 25.–27. V. 1988 (*Agath. conspersum*, *detritum*, *inquietum*, *rusticanum*); — 21. above Pahakhola, 2600–2800 m, 31. V.–3. VI. 1988 (*Agath. conspersum*, *kuwapanicum*, *glaciale*, *khatmanduense*, *siva*, *pseudotibiale*, *duofoveatum*, *geminatum*, *schawalleri*); — 22. Arun Valley between Mure and Hurure, 2050–2150 m, 9.–17. VI. 1988 (*Agath. newari*, *acuminatum*, *signatum*, *indistinctum*, *kuwapanicum*, *glaciale*, *indicum*, *bidentatum*, *macrotibiale*, *semirufum*, *schawalleri*); — 23. Arun Valley, Chichila, 1900–2000 m, 18.–20. VI. 1988 (*Agath. semirufum*, *schawalleri*, *dissimile*).

According to species: *Anisotoma martensi*: locality no. 4; — *Liodopria nepalensis*: 4; — *Stetholoides schawalleri*: 12; — *Agathidium bhutanense*: 9; — *pedemontanum*: 4; — *yeti*: 5; — *newari*: 22; — *acuminatum*: 22; — *signatum*: 22; — *kharkaense*: 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18; — *conspersum*: 20, 21; — *dargharicum*: 12; — *ineptum*: 12, 14, 16; — *indistinctum*: 22; — *kuwapanicum*: 21, 22; — *glaciale*: 21, 22; — *indicum*: 2, 5, 9, 22; — *fallax*: 2, 4, 5; — *khatmanduense*: 21, 24; — *querceum*: 24; — *siva*: 21; — *deoralicum*: 11, 12, 16; — *lassethamense*: 11; — *detritum*: 20; — *martensianum*: 9, 15; — *variabile*: 17; — *martensi*: 4, 5; — *lividum*: 11; — *inquietum*: 11, 13, 20; — *imitator*: 19; — *excelsum*: 4; — *rusticanum*: 20; — *tibiale*: 9; — *pseudotibiale*: 21; — *uniforme*: 11, 12; — *pseudoparia*: 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14; — *bidentatum*: 22; — *sparsum*: 12; — *macrotibiale*: 22; — *taru*: 7; — *immodicum*: 6; — *semirufum*: 7, 8, 22, 23; — *laticorne*: 1, 7; — *yamputhinense*: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8; — *elegans*: 7; — *duofoveatum*: 21; — *invalidum*: 18; — *geminatum*: 21; — *fatuum*: 11; — *singmaricum*: 2, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 19; — *breve*: 4, 11, 12, 14, 16, 24; — *crinitum*: 4; — *fulcratum*: 5; — *schawalleri*: 5, 9, 10, 21, 22, 23; — *dissimile*: 23.



Subg. *Agathidium* Panzer, 1797Group *madurens*

<i>acuminatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 840.	Nepal
<i>alatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 209; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 839; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 30; — ANGELINI & COOTER, 1986, Ent. mon. Mag., 122: 37.	Nepal, India (Uttar Pradesh)
<i>brahmano</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 430; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457.	Nepal, India (Assam)
<i>crassum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 280; — 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 160; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 555.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>khasicum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 555; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 431; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 840.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling, Meghalaya)
<i>newari</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 42; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 838; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (2): 468; — ANGELINI, 1992, Rev. suisse Zool., 99 (1): 203.	Nepal, Thailand
<i>pedemontanum</i> n.sp. (see 2.5.)	Nepal
<i>signatum</i> n.sp. (see 2.9.)	Nepal
<i>yeti</i> n.sp. (see 2.6.)	Nepal

Group *seminulum*

<i>apterum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 232; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 49; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 848; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 26.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>ausobskyi</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 161.	Nepal
<i>bagmaticum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 52; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 850; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 26.	Nepal
<i>barahbisense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985 Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (1): 51.	Nepal
<i>brunneum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 233; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 166; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 849; — ANGELINI & COOTER, 1986, Ent. mon. Mag., 122: 37.	Nepal, India (Kashmir)
<i>castaneum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 218; — 1983, Entomologica, 18: 8; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 844.	Nepal
<i>concolor</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 246; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 848.	Nepal
<i>confliuens</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 847.	Nepal
<i>conspersum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1988, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 841.	Nepal
<i>dargharicum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 220; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 158; — 1983, Entomologica, 18: 8.	Nepal
<i>francae</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 224; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 159; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 45; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 844; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457.	Nepal
<i>fulungense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 236; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 166; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 27.	Nepal
<i>glaciale</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 235; — 1983, Entomologica, 18: 9; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 851; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457.	Nepal
<i>ilamense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 159; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457.	Nepal
<i>indistinctum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 234.	Nepal
<i>ineptum</i> n.sp. (see 2.14.)	Nepal

<i>johnsoni</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 231; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 164; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 846.	Nepal
<i>kali</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 48; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 844.	Nepal
<i>kharkaense</i> n.sp. (see 2.10.)	Nepal
<i>kuwapanicum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 849.	Nepal
<i>microreticulatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 226; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 45; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457.	Nepal
<i>nivale</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 223; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 159; — 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 156; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 45; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 26.	Nepal
<i>parbaticum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 164; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 848.	Nepal
<i>punctatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 228.	Nepal
<i>semipunctatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 208.	Nepal
<i>smetanai</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 47; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 26.	Nepal
<i>subopacum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 227; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 161; — 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 156; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 44; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 842; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 25.	Nepal, Bhutan, India (Uttar Pradesh, Darjeeling)
<i>substriatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 230; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 844.	Nepal
<i>thochungense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 222; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 49	Nepal

Group *atrum*

<i>dinguaricum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 248.	Nepal
<i>fallax</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 241; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 167; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 552; — 1984, Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 76: 165; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>hamanni</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 240.	Nepal
<i>indicum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 247; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 168; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 552; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>raffaellae</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 244; — 1983, Entomologica, 18: 11.	Nepal
<i>sadhu</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 167.	Nepal
<i>visnu</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 54; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 27.	Nepal

Group *laevigatum*

<i>circumflexum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 259; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 172; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 30.	Nepal
<i>deoramicum</i> s.sp. (see 2.25.)	Nepal
<i>detritum</i> s.sp. (see 2.27.)	Nepal
<i>dobaticum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 62.	Nepal
<i>excelsum</i> n.sp. (see 2.34.)	Nepal

<i>franzi</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 260; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 172; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 854; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 30.	Nepal
<i>fulgens</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 57; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 852; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 29.	Nepal
<i>goropanicum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 251; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 168; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 852.	Nepal
<i>himalayanum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 213; — 1983, Entomologica, 18: 12.	Nepal
<i>imitator</i> n.sp. (see 2.33.)	Nepal
<i>inquietum</i> n.sp. (see 2.32.)	Nepal
<i>ishvara</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 59; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458.	Nepal
<i>kathmanduense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 255; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 55; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 851; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 27.	Nepal
<i>laevigatum</i> Erichson, 1845, Natur. Ins. Deut., 2: 98; — ANGELINI & DE MARZO, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 250.	Nepal, India (Himachal Pradesh, Darjeeling), Bhutan
<i>lassethamense</i> n.sp. (see 2.26.)	Nepal
<i>lividum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 855; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458.	Nepal
<i>manangense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 168; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 55.	Nepal
<i>martensi</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 170; — 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 160; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 552; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 459.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>martensianum</i> n.sp. (see 2.28.)	Nepal
<i>minutissimum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 214; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 863.	Nepal
<i>nepalense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 216; — 1983, Entomologica, 18: 15; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 863.	Nepal
<i>ornatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Entomologica, 18: 11.	Nepal
<i>pseudotibiale</i> n.sp. (see 2.37.)	Nepal
<i>querceum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 27.	Nepal
<i>rubrum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Entomologica, 18: 14; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 863.	Nepal
<i>rufifrons</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 60.	Nepal
<i>rusticanum</i> n.sp. (see 2.35.)	Nepal
<i>seminigrum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 249.	Nepal
<i>semireticulatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 258; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 59; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 852; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 458.	Nepal
<i>siva</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 57; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 29.	Nepal
<i>tibiale</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 67; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 864.	Nepal
<i>variabile</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 853	Nepal
Group <i>dentatum</i>	
<i>bidentatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 859.	Nepal
<i>curtum</i> n.sp. (see 2.43.)	Nepal

<i>daamsae</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 459.	Nepal
<i>fulvum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 283.	Nepal
<i>gurka</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 284.	Nepal
<i>indra</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 549; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 865.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>macrotibiale</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 866.	Nepal
<i>ovatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 861.	Nepal
<i>paria</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 287; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 66; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 30.	Nepal
<i>phulchokiense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 278; — 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 172; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 66; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 857.	Nepal
<i>pseudoparia</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 172; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 554; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 460.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>pusillum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 217; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 551; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 69; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 865; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 30.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>sikkimense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 154; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 551.	Nepal, India (Sikkim, Darjeeling)
<i>sparsum</i> n.sp. (see 2.41.)	Nepal
<i>tenebricosum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 64.	Nepal
<i>transversum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 279; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 553; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 460.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>tridentatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 861.	Nepal
<i>uniforme</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 275.	Nepal

Subg. *Microceble* Angelini & De Marzo, 1986Group *grouvellei*

<i>godawaricum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 869.	Nepal
<i>gracile</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 870.	Nepal
<i>immodicum</i> n.sp. (see 2.45.)	Nepal
<i>laticorne</i> Portevin, 1922, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., 28: 58; — 1928, Treubia, 10: 32 ( <i>Cyphoceble</i> ); — HATCH, 1929, Cat. Junk, 105: 66; — HLISNIKOVSKY, 1964, Acta Ent. Mus. nat. Pragae, Suppl. 5: 200; — ANGELINI & DE MARZO, 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 162; — 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 559; — 1984, Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 76: 167; — 1984 (1985), Entomologica, 19: 37; — 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 70; — ANGELINI & COOTER, 1985, The Sarawak Mus. Journ., 34 (55): 131; — 1986, Ent. mon. Mag., 122: 37 (s.str.); — ANGELINI & DE MARZO, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 442; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (3): 591; — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 871; — 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 460; — 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (2): 46; — 1993, Rev. suisse Zool., 100 (2): 481; — ANGELINI, 1990, Coleopt. Bull., 44 (2): 252; — 1992, Rev. suisse Zool., 99 (1): 208; — 1993, Ann. Mus. civ. St. nat. G. Doria, 88: 211.	Nepal, Pakistan, Bhutan, India (Assam, Meghalaya, Darjeeling, Orissa, Garhwal, Kumaon, Kerala, Tamil Nadu), Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, Malaysia (Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Sabah), Indonesia (Java, Sumatra)
<i>ceylanicum</i> Hlisnikovsky, 1972, Mitt. Schw. Ent. Ges., 45 (1-3): 131 (s.str.).	
<i>rama</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 71 (s.str.); — 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 454.	Nepal

<i>semirufum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 252; – 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 162; – 1983, Entomologica, 18: 16; – 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 559; – 1984, Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 76: 166 (s.str.); – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 454; – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 869.	Nepal, Bhutan, India (Darjeeling, Assam)
<i>taru</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 160 (s.str.); – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 454; – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 868; – 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 460.	Nepal
<i>yamputhinense</i> n.sp. (see 2.48.)	Nepal

Group *andrewesi*

<i>brahma</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 73 (s.str.); – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 453.	Nepal
<i>duofoveatum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 264 (s.str.); – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 454.	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>elegans</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 872.	Nepal
<i>tonkinense</i> Angelini & Cooter, 1986, Ent. mon. Mag., 122: 39 (s.str.); – ANGELINI & DE MARZO, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (2): 447; – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 871.	Nepal, India (Assam) Viet Nam (Tonkin)

Subg. *Macroceble* Angelini, 1992

<i>brancuccii</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 269; – 1983, Ent. basiliensis, 8: 153; – 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 547; – 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 42; – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 837; – 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457 (s.str.).	Nepal, India (Darjeeling, Sikkim)
<i>breve</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 262; – 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 546 (s.str.).	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>caelebs</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 268; – 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 42; – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 833; – 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 457; – 1989, Rev. suisse Zool., 96 (1): 31 (s.str.).	Nepal
<i>crinitum</i> n.sp. (see 2.56.)	Nepal
<i>dissimile</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 836 (s.str.).	Nepal
<i>fatuum</i> n.sp. (see 2.53.)	Nepal
<i>fulcratum</i> n.sp. (see 2.57.)	Nepal
<i>geminatum</i> n.sp. (see 2.52.)	Nepal
<i>invalidum</i> n.sp. (see 2.51.)	Nepal
<i>longum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 39; – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 835 (s.str.).	Nepal
<i>schawalleri</i> n.sp. (see 2.58.)	Nepal
<i>shermathangense</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 250; – 1984, Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 76: 165; – 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 38; – 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 455 (s.str.).	Nepal, India (Darjeeling)
<i>sherpa</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 272; – 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 41; – 1986, Rev. suisse Zool., 93 (4): 835.	Nepal
<i>singmaricum</i> Angelini & De Marzo, 1981, Ent. basiliensis, 6: 256; – 1983, Senckenberg. biol., 64 (1/3): 171; – 1984, Rev. suisse Zool., 91 (3): 546; – 1984, Annls hist.-nat. Mus. natn. hung., 76: 165; – 1987, Courier Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 455 (s.str.).	Nepal, India (Darjeeling, Meghalaya)

*sudra* Angelini & De Marzo, 1985, Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (1): 41; — 1986, Nepal  
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#### 4. References

All references to the single species are given in the catalogue (see chapter 3.).

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